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PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction, Rs. 60 and	70	0
POCKET COMPASSES, about 20 different kinds, from	Rs. 7 to 10	0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, best Electrum...Rs.	25	0
SHEATH COMPASS with divided scale	22	0
UNIVERSAL SUN DIAL in Mahogany box	60	0
DUMPY LEVEL.—10 inches with magnetic compass, spirit tubes, adjusting screws &c., complete and in perfect order, with fittings and extras in a case	220	0
DUMPY LEVEL, 14 inches, similar to the above Instrument,—fitted case	275	0
SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions sliding upon the principle of a telescope	45	0
METFORD'S STAFF, 14 feet, of best Mahogany,—one joint, hinged and capped with solid metal; inlet plumb-bob at side, metallic stool and chain, &c., complete	50	0
GRAVITT'S STAFF, 17 feet, of Mahogany,—three distinct lengths, fitted to join end on end:—inlet plumb-bob at side, with metal screw clamps, &c., complete	45	0
SMALL CASES OF INSTRUMENTS	Rs. 7 to 10	0
CASES OF BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, 12 inches scales double bevelled edges cut in the finest manner to 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60, with offsets to match in a strong Mahogany box partitioned, &c., with lock and key	28	0
PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum all 12 inches long, with 2 inch offsets, fitted in boxes complete, from	Rs. 50 to 90	0
PLOTTING SCALES singly 12 inch Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale	1	0
Brass Ruling Parallel Rules, 12 inches	18	0
" " 18 "	27	0
" " 21 "	31	0
" " 24 "	36	0
" " 30 " divided edges Rs. 50	& 100	0

*** A large stock of all kinds of Parallel Rules in Brass, Ebony, and Ivory.

Ivory Handle Drawing Pen	3	0
" " Jointed	3	8
Ebony Handle Drawing Pen	2	8
Pocket Turn-in Compass, Electrum (or best German Silver)	26	0
Napier Compass, Electrum, very compact	22	0
Proportional Compass, 6 inches Electrum	25	0
Double-jointed Bows, Electrum	8	0
" " Needle Pointed	9	0
Proportional Callipers, Electrum	25	0
Road Pen with box of Wheels	10	0
Hair Divider Electrum 5 in	8	0
SPIRIT LEVELS, in Brass, with adjusting screw in Mahogany case, from Rs. 10 to	25	0
SPIRIT LEVELS, set in Ebony with Brass Surface Plate, 12 inches long	7	8
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, in Brass with Verniers, divided in Silver, fitted in Mahogany box complete	85	0
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, Brass, fitted in Mahogany case	21	0
RAILWAY CURVES, complete, in Mahogany cases	60	0
MARQUOIS SCALES, and set Squares, in Boxwood, extra thick for India in a Mahogany box	10	0
PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches	4	8
SPIRIT TUBES for Dumpy Levels, divided	10	0

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold-in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

100 feet	Rs. 10
66 feet	8
50 feet	6

MOUNTED SECTION PAPER, thirteen inches wide,—holland and white union, per yard Rs. 1-4 and 1.

Antiquarian—Imperial—Elephant and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*. About 2,000 yards are now available, Rs. 1-4 per yard.

CHEAP INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS for departments where native draftsmen and mechanics are employed viz.:—Sets of curves with two angles and a six-inch Protractor, each 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

BOXES OF COLORS, containing 10 of the most useful cakes of Water Colors, with an assortment of Brushes complete, in a slide lid Mahogany box, each R. 1-4; *taking a dozen at one time*, Rs. 12 per dozen.

Boxwood Rules two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs, &c. &c.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

JUST LANDED, an INVOICE OF LONDON MADE Royal size—Medium size—and Foolscap

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

comprising the usual kinds suitable for offices and establishments generally, viz.

LEDGERS, hand-made paper, Royal size 6, 7 and 8 quires thick, bound in rough calf, at prices, each, from Rs. 18, 20, 25 to 30.

Size outside of LEDGER 13 inches by 19 inches by 3 inches (8 quires).

DAY BOOKS and JOURNALS similar to the above, a prices according to the quality of paper and number of quires

CASH BOOKS to match the above.

☞ *All the above are paged (folio'd) by single pages, and very strongly bound.*

LEDGERS, hand and machine-made paper, 17 inches by 11 inches by 3 inches thick (8 quires), medium size, bound in rough calf (*English*), not abelled or ruled only faint lined.—*Prices as above.*

CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, LETTER BOOKS, CONTRACTS BOOKS, &c. &c.

HALF BOUND FOOLSCAP SIZE LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, &c.

All unruled with faint lines (*some are blank*), at prices from one rupee per quire of thickness, in 3. 4, 5, and quires each.

OFFICE LETTER CLIPS.

LETTER CLIPS, with double springs; long 8 inch Brass Clip fixed to a wood slip or thick binder's board, strong and useful, each Rs. 1½.

INVOICE FILES similar to the above, 12 by 8. Foolscap size, each Rs. 2.

N. B.—Taking large quantities at once, a discount given.

FOOLSCAP PAPER good, strong, machine-made Foolscap writing paper Rs. 6, 8, 10 to 12 Rupees per Ream, *Hand-made* papers of the best description Rs. 10, 13 to 15 Rs. per Ream.

OFFICE WRITING PAPER of every size, color, and thickness.

SCREW COPYING PRESSES

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO SIZE capable of taking Copies 8½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The working of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread fitting into gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required, for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought-iron and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true*. Each Rs. 150.

FOOLSCAP COPYING PRESSES.

Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by the same maker, and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., are precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

SECOND QUALITY FOOLSCAP.

Same size as above (15, by 10½), but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

These presses work very well for light work; the pressure is not so great under the same power as those above priced. Rs. 60 each.

LETTER SIZE PRESSES.

MORDAN'S BEST MAKE.

Size 12 inches long by 10 inches wide—full size for letters Each Rs. 70.

COPYING Books for the above lettered for Index containing 1,000 pages each from Rs. 4 to 8.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated S PEN in three degrees of flexibility, each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one dozen with Holder complete, annas 12.

MITCHELL'S N PEN as above:—three degrees of fine, viz. Broad, Fine and Medium, each box containing one dozen with Holder complete, each annas 12.

HERBERT & Co always keep in stock every requisite for the Office, Library, Desk, Travelling Desk, &c. &c.

N.B.—Some of the above Presses have Stands which can be purchased separately if required; the prices are for the Machine Presses only.

STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c.—Just opened, LINEAR NOTE PAPER, some of the best and newest available, in two colors—Blue and White; the packet containing half a ream in a box. Rs. 2-8.

Envelopes to match both colors, in boxes of 100 each, Rs. 1.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, full size octavo, per packet of five quires Rs. 2.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, medium size, per packet of five quires Rs. 1-12.

Cream, Violet, Chamois, and Rose laid Note Paper, small size, per packet of five quires Rs. 1-8.

Envelopes to match all the above colors, and of sizes suitable for each kind, at Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per 100.

N. B.—The above superior laid (thick) note paper is specially manufactured for India by Dobbs, Kid & Co., of London.

Envelopes for commercial use with linings of cloth, several useful sizes, at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-4 per 100; largest size Rs. 4-8 per 100.

STEEL Pens and QUILL PENS.—The best qualities of Steel Pens are kept in stock in large quantities. Several hundred of gross can be had at a time without delay: Quill Pens of warranted make; also Quills of best quality, including the large Swan Quill.

BLACKWOOD'S PATENT INK.—The immense sale of this first-class Ink during the last three years has induced H. & Co. to import large quantities; they are now in a position to execute orders to any extent. The kinds in stock are—

STEEL PEN INK, quarts and pints.
COPYING INK, all in stone bottles, two sizes.
CARMINE, or intense crimson, four sizes.
BLUE-BLACK FLUID, four sizes.
ULTRAMARINE intense blue, four sizes.
OFFICE BEST AND COMMON REDS.—The prices of the Ink most in use, varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per dozen bottles; single bottles 8 Annas and one Rupee each.

SEALING WAX, WAFERS, INDIA RUBBER, &c., &c.

ARTISTS' COLORS and drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 Annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tiles, Saucers (in sets of six) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for oil paintings, Sketching Blocks (all sizes).

CASES OF WATER COLORS containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c. &c., fitted in a handsome mahogany case French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size

October, 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Notices.

NOTICE.—MR. FREDERICK STEVENS is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date. STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and others engaged in the construction of Iron Bridges, Piers, &c.—Mitchell's patent Screw Piles and Moorings, and all other appendages belonging to an iron bridge, manufactured by GEORGE WELLS, of 12th North Street, Westminster. For particulars apply to the undersigned, who are the appointed agents. HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Goods ex *Annot Lyle*, have not been claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense

N & W / H Co. 1/216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates, 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 60 cross Girders and 12 cases. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Agents for Captain Shaw.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any portion of the works required to be done in the erection of a villa residence, Dining Hall, Lodge, Stabling and out-offices to be built on Malabar Hill, Bombay, may inspect the plans and specifications at my office from Saturday the 21st to Friday the 27th inst.:—sealed tenders to be delivered to me not later than 12 o'clock on Saturday the 28th inst.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HENRY BEDFORD, Architect.

3rd Floor, late Royal Hotel, Fort, Bombay, Nov. 19th 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive and consider the Directors Report. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in terms of the 90th Clause of the Bank's Articles of Association, the Shareholders who have not paid the third call on the shares held by them are required, on or before the 25th instant, to pay the same into the said Bank, at their Office, in Medow Street, together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent., from the 31st of October last, until payment; and further that in the event of non-payment before the 25th instant at the place appointed, the Shares in respect of which such Third Call is due will be liable to be forfeited, and that such forfeiture shall not operate as an extinguishment of the liability of such Shareholders to pay the amount of the call due by them and that they will be sued for the recovery thereof without further Notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. GORDON, Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned Works:—

Constructing three Public Necessaries on different Sites at Colaba.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

R. SIMS,

For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th November 1863.

NOTICE.—VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on FRIDAY the 27th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

Widening and otherwise improving the Colaba Causeway.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

R SIMS.

For Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 19th November 1863.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot or PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c., &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Bath, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartout. Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.: Vegetable, Hare, Rabbit, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Ox Tail, Salmon, Hotch Potch, Kidney, Veal, Chicken; Giblit, Poachers, Venison, Oysters, Soup and Bouilli, Peas and Gravy, Vermicelli, Mutton Broth — At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.

Gravie, Partridge — At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of her Majesty and Family.

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans's valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can ourselves, from personal experience*, testify to its admirable qualities.—*United Service Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants.

Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla), and Poona.

Notices.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION by order of Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubeb the Mortgagee, three Shares of the Victoria Land and Press Company, on account and at the risk of Navalchund Nahalchund, the Mortgager.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on

demand	2 per ct. per ann.	
Fixed Deposits for 3 months	4 do.	do.
Do. Do. 6 do.	5 do.	do.
Do. Do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ... 11 per cent.
On other Securities ... 12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. 4 do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
Do. 3 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
Do. 2 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Do. 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0⅝d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 do.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

	1	month's notice per annum.	4	do.
Do.	3	do. do.	5	do.
Do.	6	do. do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do. do.	7	do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.,

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London). Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co. China).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate Hyde Park.

Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley. Kent.

J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of Londone.

Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Direc

Branches.

BOMBAY ... A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE ... H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at 2s.	0⅞d.	"
3 "	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 "	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"
1 "	at 2s.	0½d.	"
On Demand	at 2s.	0⅜d.	"

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 "	5 " "
12 "	6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager,

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 16th November 1863.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND AIRY FO... RIED HOUSE, for Office, situated in Bora... Street, Fort. For Particulars apply to, HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE & SONS.

Bombay, 21st November 1863.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,—W. P. COLLINS respectfully announces to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that in consequence of the demise of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, his BENEFIT announced for TO-NIGHT will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, November 24th. W. P. COLLINS.

BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at the Bank's office here on 15th proximo. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on any Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. PEEBLES,

Bombay, 19th November 1863. Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DADABHAI NOWROJI BENGALI, of Bombay, Parsi Merchant, has contracted with EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONAWALLA, also of Bombay Parsi, Esq., to execute a further mortgage to him of all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate at Churney Road, Girgaum, without the Fort Walls of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,771½ square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Churney Road aforesaid, on the West by an Oart of Dewjee Muccajee, on lease to the "Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company," on the South by an Oart belonging to Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee, on the North by the premises of the "Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company," and which said piece of ground is registered on the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 144 and 146, of Pension and Tax, together with three Messuages Tenements, Dwelling Houses, &c., standing on the said piece of ground, respectively assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 19 and 20, and also together with the Messuage or Tenement now in course of erection upon the said piece of ground, and also to execute a mortgage to himself of all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, or Oart called "Soonarbhat at Malim without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,027 square yards or thereabout; and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Oart of Surrarsatti-bai, and Wasedew Wittoba; on the North by the Oarts of Suddooba Baboojlee and Pandoorung Sunkerjee, and on the South by the Oart of Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Mapla, and a public passage and which said piece of Ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 208 of Pension Tax, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 13; any person or persons, having any claim or claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Right, Title, or otherwise, howsoever, into, or out of the premises hereinbefore described, are required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, within 20 days from the date hereof, in default thereof the indenture of Mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim whatsoever. Dated this 21st day of November 1863.

KEIR AND RAMSDEN.

Houses, &c., to Let.

A GODOWN TO BE LET, near Bombay Green, apply to EDULJEE SORABJEE at Dady Sorabjee & Co., Oak Lane, Fort.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Colored Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

10 Bolts Superior Canvas.
157 Tins Biscuit.
2 Casks Hammers.
2 Casks Rat Traps.
2 Casks bill Hooks.
A few Dozen Crow Bars.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods consisting of Purses, Portmonais, Memo. Books, Scented and Photographic Lockets, Brooches, &c. &c.

Also an Invoice of 200 Cases fresh Oilmanstores, by R. Nibbett and Co., consisting of Tart Fruit, Quart and Pint Pickles, assorted Jams and Jellies, Brandy, Cherries, French Capers, Salad Oil, Essence of Anchovies, Mushroom Ketchup, assorted Sauces, Superfine Mustard, Worcester...

Raspberry Vinegar.

On account of Caderbhoy Essobhoy the first...

103 Bundles Silver lace or Border.

A quantity of ullaged Champagne, Mozelle, ...

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURN...

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs ... & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION ... Napean Road, Malabar Hill, Plate, Plated, G... lain Ware, Carved Furniture, &c. &c., of G... Full particular will appear hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Copp... fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together ... Cables, Sails, Stores, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at S... inspected by any intending purchaser.

Sherry, of very superior quality, quarts ... per dozen.

Port, of very superior quality, quarts ... and 12 per dozen.

Brandy, "Martell's" quarts Rs. 27 per dozen.

London Stout, of the very best quality, at Rs. 3-8 per doz.

Bombay, 23rd November 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

On TUESDAY next the 24th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS and Co, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M. a large quantity of Grey Goods, Turkey Red Scarfs, White Jacconets, 50 Dozen Children's Socks, 1 Case Concertinas 1 Case Containing, 50 Dozen Neck Tie Pins, 1 Case Shoe and Hair Brushes, Salad and Castor Oil, Table Lamps, Toys, and Sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE, ALABASTER AND AGATE ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. FRANCIS and Co. have received instructions to dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 2nd and 3rd December next, at the exhibition Rooms, No. 5, Forbes Street, next door to Messrs Bennett, and Co.'s Auction Rooms, the selected collection of the most beautiful Italian ornaments in Marble, alabaster, agate and Verde di Prato, consisting of handsome flower Vases, Baskets, Canopies, fruits such as Pears, Apples, Grapes, Animals such as Lions, Cows, Horses, sheep, Dogs and Birds, &c. &c.

The ornaments which are now on view and may be seen daily at the exhibition Rooms between 10 and 5; will be sold to close account.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Tennant's Beer and Porter in Quarts and Pints, Cherry Brandy and Cherry Cordial in Pints, Sherry by Stewart, in Quarts and Chillingworth's and Sons Crown Sherry, in Cases of 3 dozen each, Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles, Port Wine in Quarts and Pints, Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 21st November 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND PLATED WARE, &c., AT UPPER COLABA, NEAR THE MESS HOUSE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Upper Colaba, near the Mess-house, all the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of Doctor MAHAFFY, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, (leaving the Presidency), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Plated Tea Set, Spoons and Forks, Candlesticks, Salvers, a Set of Knives and Forks, &c., and Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Dining, Camp, and Card Tables, Teapoys, Screens, Arms and Easy Chairs, Cleopatra and Conversation Couches, Book Stands, Camp Cots, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Carpets, Hanging, Argand, and Table Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Office Shigram, with white Arab Horse.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS &c. ON THE ESPLANADE (WITHOUT RESERVE.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 2 P.M. on the glacis to the North of the Church gate Sally Port, the undermentioned Tents, viz.:—

5 Double-poled Tents, and 5 Single-poled Tents.

3 Bhi-hobas, and 2 Rowties, measuring 16-14 and 12 feet each.

To be seen from Monday, the 23rd instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF CARVED FURNITURE, &c., IN FORT, (NEXT TO ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.)

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Fort, (Next to the Roman Catholic Chapel) all the remaining Carved Furniture, &c., the property of the late Dosaa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee; the same comprises Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Side Board, Cheffoniers, Teapoys, Screens, Conversation, Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Hatstands, Cheval Glass, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English Built Buggy by "Wm. Kinross."

One 6-inch Theodolite with Stand and Mahogany Case, by "Elliott Brothers."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November 1863.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office, Monday, 23rd November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 mo. sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	2s. 2¼.
Do. Documents	do. do.	2s. 2 ¾d.
Calcutta	sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Per Cent. Transfer Loan	102½
" Loan 1835-36	
" Loan 1842-43	95
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
"	(Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London	(Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		No offers.
To Hull		No offers.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

PRICES CURRENT (20th Nov. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready)	Rs	650 to 660
New Dhollera, (ready)	"	660 to 665
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	"	660 to 665
New Oomravuttee	"	640 to 645
New Compta, (ready)	"	640 to 642
New Dharwar Sawgianed	"	720 to 725
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	635 to 640
New Veeravul	"	635 to 645
New Khandeish	"	625 to 630
New Pora chee	"	640 to 64[illegible]
New Arcote	"	445 to 450
New Mangalore	"	445 to 460

OPIUM—Malwa,	Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 1,560	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 7 3 to 7 4	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6 9 to 6 10	
Gingelly mixed (Black	" 32 to 33	
and White)	" 37 to 38	
Niger	" 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
Nov. 21	Rebecca Shepherd	Somers	Moulmein 21 Sept
22	Anuzade	Nacoda	Mozambique 26th Sept.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat 21 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Brig *Anuzade*, from Mozambique.—On 21st October experienced a severe hurricane in Lat. 12 N., Long. 69 E. loosing main-top masts, and main-top masts yards, and sails and fore top and yard.

Put into Goa, with jury main masts.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Nov. 21	Granite State	Jacob	Calcutta.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Gogo and Surat.
	Amanatool Carim	Nacoda	Tooticreen and Koyalputton.
	Schooner Emanuel	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Hiate Misauga	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Zenobia (s)	Carpendale	Kurrachee.
22	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *Anuzade*, from Mozambique.—3 Hindoos, 1 Mahomedan, and 3 Portuguese.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—175 deck.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer *Johnston Castle*, A. Main, bound to Surat.
Steamer *Phlox*, W. Moylan, bound to Gogo and Surat.
Brig *Rutnagur Sahagur*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following [illegible] began to load on Saturday last:—
[illegible], for Liverpool.
[illegible] *Phlox*, for Surat.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—November 21.

[illegible], Major, Brigade Major, Poona, on leave, from Malabar Hill.

DEPARTURES.—November 21.

[illegible], Major, Brigade Major, Poona, on leave, to Poona.
[illegible], Lieutenant and Adjutant C. S. S., Her Majesty's 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Amedabad.
[illegible], Lieutenant, Guzerat Survey, on duty, to Surat.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 21st 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Annual Native General Invaliding Committee, will reassemble on Tuesday next the 24th instant, at 11 A.M., at the Grand Arsenal, to examine an unfit of the Store Lascars attached to the Grand Arsenal and such others as may be brought before it.

3. Lights and Country Music are permitted in the lines of the 18th Regiment N. I., to-morrow night.

4. The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison, will take the Annual Review and Inspection of the 18th Regiment N. I., in the following order:—

On Monday the 23rd instant, at ¼ to 6 A.M., Inspection in complete marching order (in the lines) and sword exercise; afterwards, Inspection of Hospital; at ½ before 5 P.M., parade for Guard Mounting and Garrison duties.

On Tuesday the 24th at ½ before 6 A.M., parade for picket and out-post duties, advance and rear Guards, and flanking parties in complete marching order; at 11 A.M., Inspection of the Regimental books, and School in the Mess-room.

On Wednesday the 25th instant at ½ before 6 A.M., Parade for escalading, and half past 4 P.M., parade for Light Infantry, (without blank ammunition, for bayonet exercise, Company drill and menvres under junior Officers.

On Thursday the 26th instant at ½ before 6 A.M., Parade in review order with blank ammunition.

Bombay, Sunday, 22nd November 1863.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st November, at Timber Cottage Colaba, the wife of Mr. W. G. Corke, 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, of a son.

On the 11th November, the wife of H. J. Phillips, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 18th November, the wife of Mr. J. R. Hogg, of a son.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

OUR readers would be in a great measure prepared for the sad intelligence contained in the following proclamation of the Bombay Government which was issued on Saturday evening at a late hour:—

"The Honorable the Governor in Council announces, with the deepest concern, the receipt of intelligence of the demise, at Darrumsala, at 2 A. M. on the 20th instant of the Right Honorable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T., G.C.B., and K.S.I. HER MAJESTY'S VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

"His Excellency, the Governor in Council directs that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted half-mast high from sun-rise to-morrow, and that it shall continue to be so hoisted until further orders.

"His Excellency in Council also directs that twenty-one Minute Guns be fired from the Saluting Battery at sun-rise to-morrow.

"Similar marks of respect are to be paid on receipt of this order at every principal Military Station subordinate to this Government.

"The Governor in Council further directs, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services, belonging to the Presidency of Bombay.

"His Excellency in Council requests that this mark of respect may on this melancholy occasion, be also observed by all classes of British subjects residing within the Provinces subject to this Presidency."

The news of the Viceroy's illness came upon India as a surprise; the intelligence was first made known in so vague a manner, the alleged cause seemed so insufficient that the story was generally discredited, and when a statement appeared in some of the North West papers of his reported convalescence, it was not unnatural to suppose that the whole matter had been grossly exaggerated. Twelve days ago however the Bombay Government received news of a decisive and alarming character: it was said the Viceroy himself, and all around him had given up hopes of his recovery, and that by his own order instructions were sent to the Governor of Bombay to request the Home Government to appoint a successor. For some days afterwards the intelligence, was less alarming, it seemed probable he might live longer than was at first supposed, and we were beginning to hope that he might after all recover,—when all hope was extinguished by the sad news of his death announced in the Government proclamation of Saturday. We have not yet seen any reliable or intelligible account of the nature of the Viceroy's illness and there would now be little satisfaction in referring to the subject; whatever it may have been, pleurisy, fatigue, or heart disease, it brought him to that complexion to which we must all come,—and India now mourns the premature loss of a man, who having previously gained distinction as a statesman and administrator in several quarters of the world has now been carried off by death in the prime of mature manhood, finding only his grave in a country where it was fondly hoped there was a career in prospect for him as Viceroy, in which, if not in brilliancy at least in solid usefulness, he might equal if not excel, all who had gone before.

Lord Elgin was only in his 53rd year, having been born on the 20th July 1811. He was educated at Eton and afterwards at Christchurch Oxford, where he graduated in 1833 taking a first class in classical honours. He married in April 1841 the daughter and only child of Major Cumming Bruce of Roseisle, and granddaughter, we believe, of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, by the mothers side. He entered public life in 1841 under the wings of Sir Robert Peel, having been returned for the first time to Parliament, as one of the members for Southampton, at the general election in the summer of that year, the parliament which turned the Whigs out and placed Peel in office with a majority of nearly a hundred. Lord Elgin (then Lord Bruce) spoke so well on the address as to attract Peel's attention; he was only two months in the House of Commons when his father,—of Elgin marbles celebrity—died, and he succeeded him in his title as a Scotch representative peer.

When Sir Charles Metcalfe resigned the Governorship of Jamaica in 1842, Sir Robert Peel appointed Lord Elgin to succeed him. Metcalfe had brought that Colony through the trying crisis of the premature abolition of the apprenticeship which was to precede the final unconditional abolition of slavery, and he left little to be done, that a Governor could do. The Colony was full, however of grumbling and discontent: the Colonist wanted labour and couldn't get it, for the emancipated slaves were lazy, could live on pumpkin, laughed at their former taskmasters and would not work. Lord Elgin in the years between 1842 and 1846 could do nothing as Governor to alleviate the grievances of the planters, but he developed tact and a pleasant bonhomie character in the management of a set of grumblers, as the planters mostly were. The reign of protection, in sugar duties as in so many other things, was seen to be drawing nigh, but the planters fought a sturdy fight. They were all Tories. So was their Governor who sympathised with them though he was of a younger school, and ready to open his eyes and hands to do the work required of him when it was necessary to make the old state of things give way to the new. The Tories repealed many things during Peel's five years ministry, between September 1841 and July 1846, the Corn laws amongst the rest, but they stood out against the repeal of the sugar duties which was one of the few great commercial measures left to the Whigs when they returned to office immediately afterwards. Lord Elgin advancing like the younger men of his party, Sydney Herbert, Lord Lincoln, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, exhibited liberal tendencies, he did much to smooth the way, and make the abolition of the sugar duties palatable in Jamaica. When he returned to England he got into the good graces of that ablest yet most impracticable of modern statesmen, Earl Grey, who was then Colonial Secretary, married his niece, a daughter of the first Earl of Durham (his first wife having died a year or two previously in Jamaica) and was appointed Governor General of Canada.

The difficulties attaching to that office were still many and great, though Lord Metcalfe had conquered most of them. That great man, who showed a capacity for government and management of men, equal to, if not greater than any man of his time, had remained in Canada at the earnest entreaty of the English Government of the day, to bring Canada through the arduous and difficult transition of a dependency in a state of rebellion, to a state of comparative independence, under a Viceroy with responsible and representative Government. Metcalfe accomplished this great work at the sacrifice of his life; he brought Canada through the ordeal, in the midst of excruciating suffering to himself and then came home to die! There was a brief interregnum with Lord Cathcart as Governor General, and then Lord Elgin was sent out. Though Metcalfe had done great things he had not done all: measures of an important character in the very nature of things must follow, in a country where everythiug, so to speak, was new and progress was a first law. Lord Elgin walked in the steps of his predecessors, and pursued the liberal and enlightened policy which the celebrated Report of Charles Buller and Earl Durham indicated, Lord Sydenham initiated, and Lord Metcalfe did all but complete. The first years of his Government were full of troubles, and they came to a head in 1849; when after the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, the riots at Montreal broke out, and the mob set fire to the Houses of Assembly. The bearing of Lord Elgin in this difficult crisis was the theme of general admiration: by a combination of firmness, prudence, dignity and good sense, he restored order, smoothed differences and surmounted difficulties, and thus tided over a period of danger in which it seemed as if, in the fierce strife of parties and the antagonism of races, The constitution should have gone to pieces. The Home Goxerment showed its sense of the services he had rendered to the state on this occasion by making him a peer of the United Kingdom. He continued Governor General of Canada till 1854 when he relinquished the high office which he had filled with such dignity and success for a period of eight years, carrying with him on his retirement the congratulations and good wishes, of a now free, prosperous and united people.

He was at home for two years in the retirement of his family when on the occasion of the China war of 1857 he was appointed by Lord Palmerstone to proceed with the forces as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China, with full powers to treat and to arrange terms of peace. Indian readers well know how and for what reason the greater portion of this force was intercepted on its way and pressed into the service of the Government of India to assist in the reconquest of this country, which then seemed to be falling from our grasp, and how Lord Elgin paid a visit to his old friend and schoolfellow Lord Canning at Calcutta. The latter was pleased to refer to it in one of his despatches to the Home Government and to say that he had had the benefit of his counsel. No one can doubt that this was merely a *facon de parler*, a piece of good nature on the part of Lord Canning who certainly neither needed nor could have been aided by the counsel of Lord Elgin or even greater men at that time. The subject would hardly be worth noticing but that we have seen some foolish observations about the troops intended for China being transferred to India, and Lord Elgin's part in the matter spoken of, as if he had done some wonderful thing! Lord Elgin's own self complacency indeed, led him to take credit to himself in this very matter in anything but a proper way. At a dinner given him at the Mansion House, in the spring of 1861, on his return from the second expedition to China where there was a good deal of self-glorification going on,—in the course of a speech he produced a letter of the late Sir Henry Ward in which he was called the Saviour of India from his permitting the troops intended for China to be diverted to the service of India in the extremity of the mutiny struggle! As if any person in his senses, placed in the same position could have acted otherwise! Moreover, the mutiny, though not put down, had the neck of it broken before any of the China regiments had taken part in the conflict. Great eclat was gained by Lord Elgin for the treaty of Tientsin and the opening of Japan. But results have since shown that the last was a very questionable service, and the first could only be carried out by the aid of another war to enforce its provisions. We think Lord Elgin displayed great tact, judgment and determination throughout the whole of the difficult affairs connected with the last China war ending in the peace of Peking. His conduct in the matter of the unfortunate prisoners was most praiseworthy, he took every possible step for their restoration with promptitude and energy, and did everything, but what was beyond human skill,—restoring them to life. The negotiations respecting the treaty were conducted with firmness and dignity, and the whole brought to a most successful close.

Lord Elgin returned from China in the spring of 1861, to England with the certainty that he should succeed Lord Canning as Governor General of India, and he never accordingly resumed his connexion with the ministry. He was a member of the Cabinet when it was first formed in 1859, and held the office of Postmaster General, but after his departure for China, the office was temporarily filled by the Duke of Argyle, and then permanently by Lord Stanley of Alderley, who was brought into the cabinet concurrently with his appointment to the office. Lord Elgin arrived in Calcutta, in March 1862, in time to receive the reins of his high office from the hands of Lord Canning, and much of his earliest work must have been of an ungracious character. He had to bear the brunt of the India office censure of Mr. Laing's rebellious financial vagaries, to give the *quietus* to the famous but ill conceived contract bill, and to reverse the Waste Land regulations of Lord Canning,—and in all these important though unpleasant matters, he acquitted himself with tact, and success, His name will not be associated with any measure that will give him an enduring place in the annals of Anglo-Indian story, though had life been spared to him, there is reason to believe that in carrying on those "peace victories" which are "more renowned than war," that are spreading over the face of every part of India, the fame of his Indian career would have shone as brightly in the page of history, as that which his eminent services in other fields have in any case secured to him.

There is something depressing in the fact that England has now lost, within the space of three years, three men, who were Governors General in succession. Lord Dalhousie died in December 1860, Lord Canning in June 1862, and now in November 1863 we mourn the death of Lord Elgin. Lord Elgin and Lord Canning were schoolfellows at Eton. Lord Dalhousie was educated at Harrow, but all three were fellow students at Christchurch, Oxford, where all graduated and they all took high university honours. They all belonged to the same party in politics, and were brought forward in public life by the same statesman,—Sir Robert Peel. Lord Elgin was the eldest by nearly a year, but Dalhousie was the first to make some figure in politics, when at the age of twenty-two he made a brilliant *debut* in contesting the representation of the city of Edinburgh with such veterans as the late Lard Campbell and Mr. Abercromby, who was afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons. Dalhousie kept the lead and distanced his two friends with strides to high place, which marked his striking superiority to both, throughout his entire career He died first, and at the earliest age, he was only 48, though he withstood a wasting illness for more than four years after his retirement. Lord Canning was 50, and Lord Elgin as we have already mentioned—52. The governments of Lords Dalhousie and Canning will fill a more important place in Indian history than those of any Governor who went before, but the time for estimating their work fairly, has not yet come Lord Elgin's Indian career was destined to be a blank, but India is but a part of England's world,—and his services in other and not less important portions of her empire, have secured him a name, which his country's history will not willingly let die."

REGARDING the Frontier War the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"We have no letters direct from the Camp since our last. We hear, however, that there are no less than 7,000 Europeans altogether on the move towards the frontier from various parts. Chamberlain is said by some to be much hampered with the European element in his force, for which such elaborate arrangements in the matter of Commissariat and carriage are necessary, and that if allowed he would much prefer going on with the native portion of the force, and finishing up the task allotted to him in his own peculiar way. We have also heard an opinion expressed that unless operations are soon brought to a close they will be impeded by the snow, but we were not prepared to expect snow in the lower ranges where the force is at present engaged. All accounts coincide in one respect, viz., that the work Chamberlain has before him is neither light nor unimportant."

The *Lahore Chronicle*:—

"Since our last no intelligence of importance has reached us from Sir Neville Chamberlain's camp.

"The position of the force has been changed to the right of the ground first occupied. The troops are thus more concentrated, and the picket duties which have been very heavy will be lighter in future.

"Some overtures towards negotiations have again been made by the Bonair tribe—but whether in earnest or not remains to be proved.

"Intelligence from the Peshawur valley shows that tranquillity has not been interrupted in that direction.

FROM a file of the Cape Town paper the *South African Advertiser Mail* which we have received to the end of September, we learn that the Federal Steamer *Vanderbilt*, and the famed Confederate Steamer *Alabama* were both still in that quarter, and that the *Alabama* only sailed out of Simon's Bay on the morning of September 25th. The Cape people seemed to think that on the occasion of the *Alabama's* last departure, they had bid adieu to her for a long time to come—unless she should put back again in tow of or towing the *Vanderbilt!* The latter contingency however is most unlikely, for the *Vanderbilt* has the advantage in every way as regards size, weight, speed and armament. Up to the time of the *Alabama* getting clear off on the 25th September, there had been a general expectation of a collision.

If they had met it would no doubt have been a terrible affair. The Cape papers speak of the stern determination of both crews; that it was unlikely there would be the capture of a ship, or the taking a crew prisoners; sink or conquer would be the only alternative on either side. Semmes, it is said, has avowed to his officers that he will never strike his flag; that the *Alabama* will never be towed or steamed into a Federal port except under his own command, so his officers and men are ready at any moment to be blown up, and to sink in the seas rather than yield themselves or their ship to any enemy. Captain Baldwin of the *Vanderbilt* with his officers and crew, are imbued with a determination equally defiant, and with such a temper on both sides, mutual destruction might not improbably be the result of an encounter.

In such circumstances, we can well sympathize with the views of the Cape folks—sick of reading the details of this bloody and unnatural war, and hoping to hear that the *Alabama* might get clear away from their coasts before the return of the *Vanderbilt*. The *South African Advertiser* mentions that Baldwin and Semmes were old shipmates, and there would indeed be something horrible in hearing of them, "destroying each others ships, and slaughtering each others crews, according to the most approved method of modern warfare."

LOCAL.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The performance announced for this evening for the benefit of Mr. W. P. Collins, is postponed, in consequence of the lamented death of the Viceroy.

A COMET.—On Saturday at 3-45 A. M. a Comet was observed from the deck of a vessel in the Harbour, bearing East by North; it was then about 10 degrees high, and the tail was just visible to the naked eye. With a binocular the tail could be seen very distinctly; it continued to be visible till near sunrise.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALL AT THE TOWN HALL.—We have been requested to intimate that the Ball which was advertised to be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 24th instant, has been postponed to some future date, in consequence of the receipt of the mournful intelligence of the demise of the Viceroy of India.

HERR CHARLES WEHLE, AND HERR FERI KLETZER'S SECOND CONCERT.

THE second concert of these excellent Musicians took place on Saturday evening at the Town Hall. The Programme on the occasion consisted of a selection of music lighter in character than that given at the first Concert, but equally calculated to display to advantage the admirable powers of the performers. The manner in which Herr Wehle executes these short Piano-forte solos is perfect His touch is firm, yet light and crisp, his execution even brilliant, and unerring, and in feeling and taste he exhibits the true artist. In addition to "The Dream," a very charming little composition given at the first Concert, Herr Wehle performed three very brilliant *morceaux de salons* of his own, which were delightfully played and thoroughly appreciated, and introduced also one of Mendelssohn's "Songs without words." Herr Kletzer charmed the audience with his excellent violincello playing, by which he fully maintained the reputation he made on his first appearance. Though the music Herr Kletzer played on Saturday evening was not of a character to display his powers of rapid execution which are considerable, the breadth of tone and exquisite taste exhibited in the performance of some short compositions and arrangements, of his own, of Batta; and also of two sweet little *moreceaux* by Piatti, were very remarkable,—and met with hearty and well deserved applause. The concert was altogether a delightful one, the music all-pleasing, well chosen and admirably executed. We regretted much that so small a number of persons were enabled to avail themselves of so agreeable, and rare an opportunity of hearing such admirable solo playing but the news of the lamented death of the Governor General, which reached Bombay late in the afternoon, no doubt occasioned the absence of a large number, who otherwise would have made a point of being present. We trust that on the next public appearance of these excellent artists, the community will prove their taste, for this kind of music, and give evidence of their appreciation of talent by affording Herr Wehle and Herr Kletzer the heartiest and most substantial encouragement.

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WE are happy to chronicle that this excellent troupe of performers are becoming more popular and better appreciated at every performance. On Friday night on the occasion of Mr. Joe Brown's Benefit, a very full and fashionable House was in attendance, and the numerous audience appeared to be delighted with the programme; one family was in attendance that came three hundred miles to hear the Christy's, and one of the gentlemen was so completely convulsed with laughter during the "Nervous Cures" that he expressed he would come the same distance again to have a 'Jolly good laugh." As this will be the last week of the Company in Bombay we cannot let them go without expressing our approval of the versatility, and abilities they disclose; in the grave and touching concerted pieces, nothing can be more harmonius and chastened than the studied correctness of their singing, and the regularity and propriety with which the sentiment is rendered in well ordered "light and shade;" in particular we may notice the good management with which the voices in the chorus are "kept down" so as to afford full effect to the solo parts, and all the power of well developed contrast to the passages which admit of more force; in fact one might hear them night after night for a month with almost equal pleasure, for Music when it is of a character to satisfy the taste and touch the feelings, instead of palling on the ear becomes even the more delightful by a longer acquaintance with it; so much for the melodies of the Christy's; of their fun and caricature and extravaganza we must speak in a different manner. No doubt in some instances it borders on the grotesque, and even approaches the purile, while much of it is very good, all of it is extremely laughable and a laugh, especially if it be honest and hearty, is an excellent thing, let the pullers of long faces say what they please to the contrary. Many of the audience have been delighted with the exquisite tones of the alto voice in the concerted melodies. The possessor of that voice is Mr. Collins whose benefit was to have taken place this evening, and as a vocalist of that class and style of voice, Mr. Collins far exceeds any that we have ever heard; we are not singular in this opinion, the London press has borne high testimony of Mr. Collins capabilities while his personation of Negro life and character have been relished by the *habitues* of this attractive entertainment, who are under obligations to him for the great amusement he has nightly afforded them, and we imagine they will only be too ready to return their substantial thanks to this inimitable artist and comedian; and lovers of good music who have heard him perform, seem to feel themselves his debtors and from the attractive programme presented, his benefit whenever it takes place ought to be a bumper.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For enquiry under section 305 of the Civil Procedure.

603 Gunput Jhendoo *vs.* Bynabai widow and others.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

348. Vizpall Shamjee *vs.* Nanchund Ruttonsey.
355. Dyall Khemjee *vs* Khemjee Ragowjee.
362 Josee Ragowjee Nuthoo *vs.* Thucker Cursonjee Canjee.
360 Cowasjee Jehangeer Jassawalla *vs.* Pestonjee Jeewanjee.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

246 Jescintoo Correa *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway (part heard.)

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

CAPE.

OUR CRUISE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES' WAR STEAMER "ALABAMA."

(*South African Advertiser, Sept. 17.*)

(*The Private Journal of an Officer.*)

THE Presidential election—the slave question—the slanderous tongues of Northern senators—the tone of the Northern press, and the unjust laws passed by a Northern congress,—unjust because they acted, and were intended to act upon the Southern people,—all these tended to produce a feeling of discontent and to foster minds already embittered against the North to withdraw from the Union, and to make for themselves a place among the nations of the earth.

To effect this object, negotiations were attempted to be entered into, which, however, signally failed, and it was only after every exertion had been made to adjust the matter in a peaceful and proper manner (but without avail), that recourse was made to arms. After the outbreak of the war, the immense naval superiority of the North gave them considerable advantages over the South, who, lacking convenience and material, were not able to build vessels with sufficient dispatch, and the Confederate States' Government sent over Capt. J. D. Bullock to England for the purpose of purchasing a war-steamer. Accordingly the "No. 290" was built and intended for a Confederate vessel of war.*

The "No. 290" was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. She was a barque-rigged wooden propellor, of 1040 tons register. Length of keel, 210; length over all, 220 feet; beam 32; depth, 17. Her engines built by the same firm, were two horizontal ones, each of 300 horse power, with stowage for 350 tons of coal Her sails, carried at all times, were as follows:—Fore, foretop-mast stay-sail and jib; two large try-sails; the usual square-sails on fore and main, with the exception of the main-sail, which was a flying one; spanker and gaff-top-sails; all standing rigging wire. Double wheel, with motto engraved thereon, "*Aide toi et Dieu T'Aidera,*" placed just before the mizen-mast. Bridge in the centre, just before the funnel. Carried 5 boats, viz: cutter and launch amidships, gig and whale boat between the main and mizen-masts, and dingy astern. The main deck pierced for 12 guns; elliptic stern; billet head; high bulwarks; cabin accommodations first-class; ward-room furnished with a handsome suite of state rooms; steerage—starboard for midshipmen, port for engineers; next came engine-room, coal bunkers, &c.; then the berth-deck, capable of accommodating 120 men; under the ward-room were store-rooms; and under the steerage were shell-rooms; just forward of the fire-arms came the hold; next the magazines, and forward of all the boatswains' and sail-makers' store-rooms; the hold, &c., being all under the berth-deck.

At 9. 15 a. m. of the 29th July, 1862, we weighed anchor and proceeded slowly down the Mersey, anchoring in Meelfra Bay—having on board relatives and friends of the builders, both ladies and gentlemen. Our ostensible object in sailing was to go "on a trial-trip," and the presence of the ladies and gentlemen gave a certain color to the report. In the evening transferred our visitors to a steam-tug. We remained here, shipping hands, &c, until 2 a. m. of the 31st when we got under weigh, ostensibly bound to Nassau, Bahamas. A strong breeze was blowing from the south-west, accompanied with heavy rain, a boisterous sea running at the time—forming altogether a most uninviting picture, and one not at all calculated to auger good luck. Our unceremonious departure was owing to the fact of news being received to the effect that the customs' authorities had orders to board and detain us, that morning.

Passing successively the Isle of Man, Ailsie Craig, &c., we hove to off the Giant's Causeway, and landed Capt. Bulloch and the pilot, amid a drenching shower of rain. Soon, however it cleared up, and away we steered to the westward at the rate of 13½ knots an hour. Soon after clearing the land, a strong S. W. wind with a heavy sea continued until our arrival at Porto Praya, in the Island of Perceira (Azores) on the 10th August. The port bow port had been stove in, and a few minor damages done by the heavy sea we had encountered, notwithstanding which our vessel gave promise of being a good sea boat, and also a swift one.

The same afternoon the officials came off, and in reply to their questions, we said that we were the steamer *Barcelona*, from London, 15 days out, bound to Havannah, and intended for the Spanish government, for the war with Mexico Were quarantined three days.

The vessel was under the command of Capt. M. J. Butcher, late of the Cunard service. The rest of the officers were as follows, viz.:—Chief Officer, John Low, (E) Savannah, Ga.; Second Officer, G. S. Fullam, Hull, England; Surgeon D. H. Llewellyn, Easton, Wilts; Paymaster C. R. Yonge, Savannah, Ga.; Chief Engineer, J. McNair, England. The crew numbered about 70 men and boys.

Our object in going there, that is, to Terceira, was to obtain the necessary arms, ammunition, &c., requisite for a vessel of war. England's proclamation of neutrality prevented the guns, &c., being placed on board in Liverpool. Skill and secrecy of no inconsiderable degree were required to escape the vigilance of the Yankees, who, through the agency of their spies, were quite *au fait* with regard to Confederate affairs in England.

No sooner was our departure known than the United States Steamer *Tuscarora* received, through the American Consul at Liverpool, news of it. Every exertion was made by her commander to seize us, but without avail, for by the time the *Tuscarora* arrived in Meelfra Bay we had been gone two days. Going on shore, I found the people both courteous and hospitable, every attention being paid by them. The bay is a moderate sized one, with good holding ground, and protected from all save easterly winds. Three or four forts (without guns) were built, but were nearly useless through decay. Beef has to be brought from Angra on the other side of the island. Fruit and vegetables are plentiful, but water is scarce.

On the 13th, a sail was observed standing into the harbour; anchoring near us, she proved to be the American whaling schooner *Rising Sun* of Province town. Through the indiscretion of the purser, our real character became known, and considerable apprehension was felt for our safety on her departure a few days after.

On the 18th, a sail was observed making for the anchorage. In the evening she anchored near us when we found her to be the the *Aggripina*, of London, Captain McQueen, having on board six guns, with ammunition, coals, stores, &c., for us. Preparations were immediately made to transfer her cargo. On the afternoon of the 20th, while employed discharging the barque, the screw steamer *Bahama*, Capt. Tesser, arrived, having on board Commander Raphael Semmes and officers of the Confederate States' steamer *Sumter*. Hauled steamer alongside, taking from her two thirty-two pounders, with some stores, &c., which took us until the following day.

22nd.—Got up steam; dodging slowly along the island, having the barque fast alongside, taking from her a quantity of coal &c., which took us until the evening of the 23rd, when we anchored in Angra Bay. About 9 a.m. we were startled by the report of a gun, fired from a fort, and which was believed to have had a shot in. The *Bahama* immediately stood seaward, in order to draw the fire from us towards her, At 11 a.m. another was fired. The explanation given by the authorities the following morning was that it was only a mail signal. We had however, considerable reason to doubt it. I was this day appointed acting master's mate to the Confederate States steamer *Alabama*

Sunday, 24th August, 1862.—Strong N. W. wind at 12.30. Got under weigh in company with the *Bahama*, and stood along the Island of Terceira. At 2 p. m. Captain Semmes read his commission, and formally took command of the Confederate States' steamer *Alabama*, 8 guns: hoisting the Confederate ensign at the peak, the English St. George's at the fore, and the pendant at the main, firing a gun at the same time. Commander Semmes made a most effective spirited address, in which (after speaking of the relations existing between the North and South) he said: "his principal object was to cripple the commerce of the enemy; that he was not going to fight a fifty-gun ship, but as soon as they had become proficient in the use of their weapons, he would give them an opportunity to show the world what they were made of." Three rousing cheers were given on its conclusion.

Having conveyed Capts. Bulloch and Butcher to the *Bahama*, I returned and at 11'30 p. m. we hoisted launch and parted, the *Bahama* returning to Liverpool, and the *Alabama* proceeding on a cruise. [Including commander,—26 officers and 85 men.] 2·30 p m. of the following day, hoisted up the propeller, and secured it, it being our intention to cruise under sail only, unless occasion demanded steam.

29th.—Gave chase to a brig, lost her in the darkness. The following day sighted another that showed French colours. 9·30 p m. called all hands to muster, and stationed them at the great guns. Strong N. E. wind.

31st.—Sail reported on our lee bow, gave chase. Showed Portuguese colours.

2nd September.—Chased a barque; on boarding she proved to be the *La Foi*, from Timor to Nantes.

4th.—Exercised 1st and 2nd divisions at great guns.

5th.—Several vessels in sight; gave chase to one, discovering her to be a Portuguese brigantine: went about and chased a ship which showed American colours. On boarding she proved to be the *Ochmulgee*, whaler, of Martha's Vineyard, with a valuable sperm whale fast alongside. Took possession, transferred her crew to the *Alabama*, and a quantity of stores. All prisoners, American born, were put in irons; the rest, if English, &c., were not ironed.

6th.—Burnt prize. In chase of a barque; coming up with her, we found she was the French barque *Senegambia*, of Marseilles. Made the Island of Flores and Corvo. Sent prisoners ashore off Flores. Chased and captured the schooner *Starlight*, of Boston, with passengers from Fayal to Flores. This was rather an exciting chase, for after firing a blank cartridge, she still kept on her course (endeavouring to get shelter under the land.) A shot was then fired across her bow, but without any effect; so a shot was fired between her masts, which had the desired effect. Transferred prisoners, and hove to until daylight.

7th.—Saw a steamer on weather bow. Read articles of war.

8th.—Landed passengers and crew of *Starlight* at Flores. Seven sails in sight. Stood out from the land in chase of one, prize schooner following. Came up with her, and found her to be the barque *Ocean Rover*, of New London, with a valuabe cargo of whale oil on board, having been out 40 months. Tranferred prisoners, stores, &c., and in the evening scuttled her; but, as it afterwards showed, ineffectually, owing to the buoyancy of the cargo.

9th.—Captured barque *Alert*, of New Bedford. Engaged all day transferring stores for ship's use. Set on fire barques *Ocean Rover* and *Alert*, and schooner *Starlight*. Overhauled and captured schooner *Weather Gage*, of Province Town. Stood in chase of a barque, and which on boarding proved to be Danish. To this vessel we hoisted American colours, and passed as the United States steamer *Irroquois*. To all prizes we had captured we hoisted English colours, and exchanged them for Confederate as soon as the boarding officer gained the vessel's deck.

10th.—Burnt prize and shaped a course for Flores.

11th.—Hove to off Flores, and landed prisoners. The Governor paid us a visit. Filled away in chase of a barque, but owing to the darkness lost her.

12th.—Fresh southerly wind, very pleasant Made sail in chase of a vessel; found her to be a Portuguese barque.

13th, a.m.—Two vessels in sight, one proved to be a Spaniard, the other a Yankee brigantine, and which of course we captured, taking her crew on board our vessel, and setting her on fire—the *Altamaha*, of Sippican.

14th, 1.3 a.m.—Gave chase to a sail on lee-bow. 2.30 a.m. fired a gun for her to heave to. Darkness prevented us knowing who she was, so I went on board to examine her papers, and which, if Yankee, I was to signal it and heave to until daylight. What I did on boarding this vessel was the course usually adopted in taking prizes. Pulling under his stern I saw it was the whaling ship *Benjamin Tucker*, of and from New Bedford. Gaining the quarter deck, I was welcomed with outstretched hands. In answer to my questions, the captain told me her name, port of registry, &c., &c., all of which I was previously aware. I then told him that he was a prize to the C. S. Str. *Alabama*, ordering him to put his clothes in one trunk, allowing the mates and men one bag each—all navigation books and instruments being left behind. At daylight sent the captain and crew with the ship's paper and luggage to the *Alabama*. I then examined the ship, and finding some cases of stores, they were transferred to our ship. The preparations to fire her were soon made, so that after seeing her well fired we pushed off and regained our vessel, the prisoners (Yankees) being placed in single irons. 15th, light breeze with heavy swell.

16th, land in sight, right ahead, 10·30 a.m. Sail reported right ahead and took possession of her. The schooner *Courser*, of Province Town. We then stood towards the land, sent prisoners ashore, stood out to sea, and made a target of prize After some creditable shooting we burnt her

17th, whilst at quarters, two vessels reported; bore down for the lee one, 11·20 hove her to. She showed Yankee colours, accordingly we took possession: found her to be the barque *Virginia*, whaler, of, and 21 days from New Bedford. Obtained late newspapers containing accounts of victories gained both by the Federals and Confederates, the former at Baton Rouge; the latter in Missouri. The news, however, was received with doubt on account of the source from which it emanated; 4 p.m set fire to prize.

18th.—Two vessels in sight; chased one, proved to be a French brig. Bore away for the other, she evidently not liking our appearance, altered her course, and made all sail—a fresh breeze was blowing at the time. Her exertions however proved fruitless, for at 12·30 we came up with her; boarded and took possession of barque *Elisha Dunbar*, from New Bedford, 25 days out. In the evening burnt her.

19th and *20th.*—Under double-reefed topsails and trysails.

Monday 21st.—Officers and men to muster. On the first Sunday in each month the articles of war were read, and the ship and men every Sunday. (?)

26th.—Up to to-day cruising, with fine weather, in the evening it became squally.

28th.—Sail reported; gave chase; proved to be a foreign brigantine. Not wishing our real character to be known, we kept on our course without speaking her. Fine, with light winds.

30th.—Gave chase to a vessel on lee bow; proved to be a French barque. Fresh breeze and heavy sea.

October 1st.—Strong breeze, and occasionally rain. The crews of the *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar* still on board. A change of weather keenly felt, it being very cold.

3rd.—Early in the morning the joyful cry of "sail ho!" was heard from the mast head; presently three sails were reported as being in sight. At 9.30 came up with one, hoisted the St. George's ensign, boarded hauled down, and hoisted the Stars and Bars, and took possession of the ship *Emily Furnum*, of Portsmouth (N. H.) Made sail after another, prize following astern. On boarding she was found to be the ship *Brilliant*, of and from New York, 12 days out, bound to Liverpool with a valuable cargo of grain and flour. The cargo of the *Emily Farnum*, proving to be neutral, and the prisoners becoming irksome, it was deemed a favourable opportunity to get rid of them. All the prisoners were then placed on board of her, and the ship allowed to proceed on her voyage, her captain promising to land them in Liverpool. It seemed a fearful thing to burn such a cargo as the *Brilliant* had, when I thought how the operatives in the cotton districts would have danced with joy had they it shared amongst them. I never saw a vessel burn with such brilliancy, the flames completely enveloping the masts, hull, and rigging in a few minutes, making a sight as grand as it was appalling. This evening, quite unexpectedly, we were called to general quarters, going through all the evolution in quite a masterly manner. Sounded fire-alarm, manned pumps as for a leak, called away boarders, and went through every thing expected to be done in action. After this, every Friday evening, when practicable, was set apart for general quarters. From the papers taken from the *Brilliant* we read of the success of our brave troops in Virginia, and also of the successful escape of the Confederate screw-steamer *Florida* into a Confederate port.

5th.—Boarded a French barque. In the evening chased a brigantine, who proved to be a Swede. Fresh breeze from the westward.

7th.—Light winds. 4.30 a.m., sail reported on starboard bow; chased, and at 6 fired a gun to heave to, and hoisted the Confederate ensign. On boarding I found her to be the barque *Wave Crest*, of and from New York, to Cardiff, eight days out. Her captain asserting that his cargo was English but not having any papers to prove it, of course she was made a prize. Cargo consisted of grain and flour. 2.30 p.m., called all hands to quarters, port battery firing two rounds of shell at prize. Boarding to burn her, we found that two shells had struck, the rest passing over in good line firing. 6.30 p.m., sail reported on weather bow. 9.30 brought her to with blank cartridge. Boarded and made a prize of the brigantine *Dunkirk*, of and from New York, to Lisbon, flour laden, eight days out. By midnight had crew on board of us, and the vessel burnt. Examining the prisoners, we found one one of them to be a deserter from the C.S. steamer *Sumter*, he being one of seven deserting at Cadiz. Immediately upon arrival on board he was placed in double irons.

9th.—Light westerly breeze, 10 a. m. a court-martial assembled in the ward-room to try Geo. Forrest, A.B., for desertion from the *Sumter*. The court consisted of the following officers, viz.:—President the first lieut., and the senior second lieut., Surgeon, Master, chief engineer and lieut. of marines; judge advocate, the captain's clerk. 4.30 captured, the ship *Tonowanda*, of and from Philadelphia to Liverpool, laden with grain, having also on board about 75 passengers. Took from her David White, a slave to one of the passengers. 8·5 p.m, boarded the English brig *Ann Williams*, from Cuba to Bristol.

10th.—Read sentence of court martial to prisoner, and discharged him; the sentence was, "that all pay, prize money &c., due to him be forfeited; that he fulfil his term of service, and forfeiting all pay excepting such as is sufficient to provide necessary clothing and liberty money." 10.30 made out a sail on lee bow; after an hour's chase fired a gun and brought her to. She proved to be a Mecklenburg ship, from New York, bound to Dublin.

11th.—Light easterly wind until evening. 5.45 a.m. made a large sail on starboard bow; being far to windward and wind light, did not chase. 3.30 p.m. sail reported on weather bow. 5.30 overhauled and hove her to; upon boarding she proved to be the ship *Manchester*, of and from New York, bound to Liverpool, with wheat, cotton, &c. Transferred all prisoners to prize ship *Tonowanda*, and burnt the *Manchester*. The captain of the *Tonowanda* being kept on board our ship as security. Strong variable winds up to the

13th.—10·50 a.m., made a sail on weather bow; made sail in chase, suspecting her to be a disguised vessel of war: all hands were called to quarters, and the guns loaded with shell. Raining heavily at 5.50 p.m. Gave up the chase, and secured the battery, the chase having shown Spanish colours. 6 p.m., released the *Tonowanda*, her master ransoming her at $80,000. Her passengers testifying, in rather a ludicrous manner (to me), their joy at their deliverance.

14th.—Strong N W. winds, a.m. Chased and overhauled the Danish ship *Judith*. Chased another, proved to be French. Another vessel in sight to windward. Coming up with her, she proved to be English. Her captain saluted our flag; which compliment we returned.

15th.—Strong westerly winds, accompanied with heavy rain. 6·45 A. M., sail discovered on weather bow. Coming up with her, we fired a blank cartridge, hauling down the St. George's ensign and hoisting the Confederate flag. No notice being taken of it, both bow guns were loaded with shot; observing it the chase hove to. On our boat returning with the captain, it was found to be the barque *Lamplighter*, of Boston, from New York, to Gibraltar, laden with tobacco. Brought crew on boad our vessel, and burnt prize. Midnight, blowing fresh.

16th.—Commenced with a strong gale from the S.S.E. Towards daybreak it freshened considerably, a heavy sea running at the same time, 9 30. Blowing a perfect hurricane, the sea rising to a fearful height, and the ship laboring heavily. Shortly after a squall of extraordinary violence struck us, we being under close reefed main top sail, reefed main try sail and fore-top-mast staysail. The heavy strain on the main braces caused the weather bumkin to snap in two—the yard flew forward, bending upwards until it was almost double, when with a sudden crash it broke in two, splitting the top-sail with a noise equal to the loudest thunder. A sea striking immediately after smashed in the whale boat; it was soon cut away. No sooner had the main-top-sail gone, than the fore top mast stay sail was cut away by the captain of the forecastle, thereby preventing the ship falling off into the trough of the sea. A storm try-sail was soon bent, and the main-try-sail lowered, splitting the sail during the operation. Various minor casualties occurred, but nothing of a very serious nature. Everybody was throughly wet by the salt spray. The vessel's behaviour during the storm was beautiful. A finer seaboat never floated. All the idlers, boys, &c., were placed under the weather bulwarks on the quarter deck, with a rope stretched before them to prevent them falling to leeward. Wind, N.W. immediately after. Moderated towards evening so that we were able to send down the wreck of the main yard, and bend new sails. The evening turned out with a heavy sea from the southward; the wind abating, causing the ship to roll heavily. 17th, opened with a moderate breeze and a heavy swell from the south About noon the sea went down considerably; sail was made; and in about half an hour a sail was reported on the starboard bow; went after her, hoisted English colours, the chase hoisting English in return. The heavy sea and the amount of work requisite to be done prevented us following her up; so we hauled upon our course again. Hard squalls until Sunday. 19th, commenced with fine weather, 4 p.m. Sent up main yard and bent main top sail. 20th, 4 A.M., two lights, one ahead the other astern, were seen; made all sail in chase of one. Coming within 2 miles of her she hoisted English colours. Went about in chase of the other, who proved to be a brigantine under Dutch colours. Hauled up on our course again. Alternate sunshine and showers until noon, when a heavy squall, accompanied with rain, struck us, the wind veering round to W.N.W. Double reefed topsails and trysails. Towards evening a sail hove in sight; she being so far to windward, and darkness drawing on, we gave up the chase.

21st.—Fine, with a northerly wind; at daylight made a sail. Found her to be the barque *Heron*, of Sunderland, from New York, bound to Queenstown, we calling our ship H.M. Steamer *Racehorse* Towards midnight the wind freshened considerably.

22nd.—Blowing a fresh gale with a heavy sea. Hove to at 10 P.M. Cut away the dingy, it having been stove by a sea striking her some time previously. Saw two vessels standing easterly.

23rd.—4 A.M., a light reported astern. Stood for her. Hoisted the English blue, to which chase answered by hosting English also. Saw two vessels far to leeward; hauling up to the N.W. 3·40 p.m., "sail, ho" was heard again. Kept away for her, called the 1st gun's crew to quarters, fired a blank cartridge; hove her to boarding and returning with her captain and papers; she proved to be the ship *Lafayette*, of New Haven, New York, to Belfast, three days out with a large cargo of grain, &c. The captain stated that his cargo was English; but not having papers to that effect, of course he was declared a prize. Transferred prisoners, chronometers, &c., not forgetting half a dozen porkers, &c., to our ship, and fired prize. The cold and weather generally being rather severe, the prisoners were put below in the forward fireroom, it being vacated for that purpose, and the fires kindled in the after one instead. Hitherto they had lived on the main-deck with a tent specially rigged for them.

24th.—Fine, with a strong northerly wind. Sail in sight; coming up with her, she proved to be an English brigantine. From a stray newspaper, taken in the *Lafayette*, we read that news had been received in New York of the capture of Yankee vessels by the *Alabama*, in which it stated that the treatment to which the prisoners were subjected was "worse than dogs." Such gross falsehoods annoyed us considerably, as all our prisoners had been treated with every kindness consistent with safety.

25th.—Light winds. A sail in sight all day. 2 p.m., all hands to general quarters, going through all naval evolutions.

Sunday 26th.—Fine, with a fresh breeze. Chased a vessel for a short time; put about after another; after firing a blank cartridge the first division was called to quarters and two shots fired over her to a distance of 3 miles. Hove to and made a prize of her, the schooner *Crenshaw*, of and from New York, to Glasgow, 4 days out, grain laden. Burnt prize and proceeded on our course. From this vessel we obtained papers in which we read the infamous assertions made by the captain of the *Brilliant* with respect to our treatment of prisoners. A conviction was forced upon every mind that kindness extended to them was completely thrown away.

27th.—Weather assuming a threatening appearance. Reduced sail accordingly. Sounded, but no bottom with 75 fathoms. Shipped 3 men, making a total of 11 men shipped from prizes.

28th.—Light westerly wind. Daylight, a vessel in sight; supposing her to be a foreign brigantine, did not chase her long, another sail having been reported on lee bow. 11 a.m. fired a gun and hove her to. Boarded and took possession of the barque *Laurietta*, of Boston from New York, bound to Gibraltar and Messina. Obtained news of a brilliant victory gained by our troops in Kentucky. The excitement in the Northern States appeared to be intense, the papers acknowledging their inability to catch us. Much amused was I to read in a list of officers my name as corporal. I suppose it originated in the fact that in conjunction with Lieut. Howell, and another officer, I kept watch and guard over the prisoners.

29th.—Got up steam and lowered propeller, With 8 lbs of steam, going 9 knots. 4 P.M., sail in sight on starboard bow. 5, came up with her; found her to be a barque under Dutch Colours. Five vessels now in sight; chased one. 6.30 p.m. ordered her to heave to. Boarded and took possession of the brigantine *Baronde Castine*, of and from Castine, bound to Cuba, with a cargo of lumber. Ransomed her on condition that she took all our prisoners and landed them. Sent them all on board and proceeded on our course. By this vessel Commander Semmes sent his respects to the New York Chamber of Commerce, stating also that by the time this message reached them he (Capt. Semmes) would be off that port.

30th.—Strong N. wind, 8 a m.; three vessels in sight. Passed a barque, evidently a foreigner, steering N. W. We were considerably startled and annoyed to find that only 4 days' coals was on board. Such a discovery, however opportune as it was, annoyed us not a little. To astonish the enemy in New York harbour, to destroy their vessels in their own water, had been the darling wish of all on board. It now being impracticable to continue our course, we reluctantly squared away and stood towards the S. E. 2 p. m., hoisted up screw and banked the fires. 3, made sail in chase of a vessel. Found her to be the Dutchman we had spoken to twice previously.

November 1st.—Fine, with light winds. Chased two vessels, one proved to be English, the other French. A third in sight.

Sunday 2nd.—Fine, light winds. 7 a. m., a sail descried steering to the N. E. This being the first Sunday in the month, the articles of war were read as usual. 12.30, hove the vessel to with blank cartridge. Took possession of ship *Levi Starbuck*, of and from New Bedford, 5 days out. Obtained news of our successes in Kentucky. Employed until sunset transferring stores &c. from prize. Then burnt her.

6th. 4 a. m.—Two vessels hove in sight. Boarding one, I found her to be a French barque bound to Havre.

8th, 2 a. m.—Made sail in chase of a schooner standing to the southward. Another vessel standing N.E., in sight shortly after. Went in chase of her. She showing Yankee colours. We answered by showing the same. In reply to his signal we passed as the U. S. *Ticonderoga*. The signal, "What is your longitude?" we declined answering until we could verbally do it. Hove to until she neared us, then fired a gun and hoisted the Confederate ensign. Sent a boat on board and took possession. Found her to be the *Thomas B. Wales*, of Boston, from Calcutta, with a general cargo; having as passengers the late United States' Consul at Mauritius, with his wife and two children, the captain having his wife with him also. They were accommodated in the ward-room. The officers vacating their rooms for that purpose. Many articles for ship's use were taken from her, including a mainyard; at sunset burnt her. Shipped 11 hands.

11th.—Light winds and showery, 6 a.m. Sail hove in sight. Boarding, found her to be an English brigantine, bound to Demerara. He had heard of the *Alabama* destroying six vessels. Passed as the United States' Steamer *Kyoming*. 4 p.m., gave chase to a sail. Fired a blank cartridge, and sent a boat off to her. She not heaving to, a shot was fired at her, when to our astonishment 4 lights were seen. All hands were immediately called to quarters, and every preparation made for battle On our boat returning, we learnt that the vessel boarded was the English barque *Princess Royal*, from Demerara, the crew having been afflicted with yellow fever, that she had shown two lights as a s signal of being hove to, the third light being the brigantine's previously boarded, and the fourth our boat's, Secured the battery.

14th.—After general quarters had been gone through with a celerity highly gratifying, the

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men were highly eulogized by the commander and officers.

15th.—Moderate easterly wind. At daylight two vessels in sight. A three masted schooner, being hull down to windward, did not chase; the other proved to be a Spaniard from Cadiz to Havana, we passing as the United States' Steamer *Octorora*.

17th, 2·20 p.m.—Island of Dominica in sight.

18th.—9·30 came to an anchor in Port Royal harbour, Martinique. After the health officers had visited us, arrangements were made to lay in a stock of provisions, &c. A most enthusiastic reception, was given by the inhabitants, both civil and military. Invitation to the officers were given *ad lib.*, the clubs being placed at our disposal. Our store ship *Aggripina* was lying laden with coal for our use. Letters were received by many on board. Landed all prisoners.

19th, 6·30 a.m.—A steamer was descried standing towards the harbour. On her coming nearer, we made her out to be a large barque-rigged vessel. At 7·15 all doubts as to her nationality was set at rest. The Stars and Stripes being hoisted at her peak, and apparently a heavily armed vessel. On our communicating with the shore, it was found that the vessel (who was now within a mile of us) was the United States' Steamer *San Jacinto*, 14 guns, viz.. ;—12 sixty-eight pounders and 2 eleven-inch shell guns. The Governor issued notices about the town forbidding any communication with her, and prohibiting any supplies being sent to them. He also sent a communication to her Commander, to the effect that " either he must come to an anchor, and if so to remain 24 hours after our departure, or else go out to sea and remain outside of three miles." He adopted the latter course. The Governor stated that if we wanted to coal ship, it would be best for us to run down to St. Pierre and anchor under the forts. But it was deemed advisable to send the barque away to another rendezvous, she giving out that she was going to, and clearing for Trinidad. The French gunboat *Fata* got up steam and anchored near us, to prevent any demonstration being made by the enemy whilst we were at anchor. Her commander affording us every assistance by showing us the best plan of escape the harbour afforded. At first it had been our captains, intention to go out and give the enemy battle, but after deliberation he determined to wait until darkness set in. At 1 p.m the English mail boat passed the harbour. Before sun-down every preparation had been made for battle, the enemy apparently pretty active in making preparations also. The broadside guns being loaded with shot and the pivot guns with shell. 7.15 p. m., all hands up anchor, which was soon accomplished. All lights were then extinguished, and we steamed cautiously across the harbour along the shore. 8 p. m. dismissed the pilot, and called all hands to quarters, and run out the guns, all expecting to hear a bang from the enemy. Signal lights were observed from a Yankee vessel in harbour. The light was very favourable to us, the enemy's vessel not having been seen since the last particle of daylight allowed us to see anything, she then being about the centre of the harbour on the alert. After the pilot had left us, the engines were set a-going, and away we steamed at the rate of 14 knots an hour. At 9 20, all danger of interception being over, the guns were run in and secured, and all hands piped down. We then shaped our course towards Blanquilla, at which place we had made arrangements to meet the barque. We learnt afterwards that the *San Jacinto* had two boats on the look-out that evening, and had a set of signals instituted, by which a Yankee vessel inside the harbour could afford him information of our movements. I believe the authorities arrested her captain for signaliing our departure; yet notwithstanding the facilities at the *San Jacinto's* command, they *blockaded the port four days and nights after we left.*

The previous evening a drunken disturbance took place on board, by which it was found necessary to call the hands to quarters to quell it. It appeared that the deserter from the *Sumter* (of whom mention has been made previously) had slipped down the cable, swam to a boat, and returned on board with a great quantity of spirits, and had handed it round to the crew, and all unknown to a single officer, he not tasting a drop himself—thus showing that his aim was to cause a mutiny on board. Those of the men that were inflated, or rather infuriated, with liquor were placed in double irons, with a few exceptions; these in addition to irons, were gagged, and bucket after bucket of water thrown over them, until they became partially sober. A short time previously one man had been stabbed severely in the arm. The officers and some of the petty officers were fully armed—the captain having given orders to that effect, and to cut down the first man that hesitated to obey an order. The scoundrel Forrest was triced up in the mizen rigging two hours on and two off.

20th.—Fine. No signs either of ships or land.

21st.—Reduced sail to top-sails, and hove maintop-sail to the mast. 5 10 a m, filled away again; 10 a.m. saw the *Aggripina*, and signalled her, to follow. Saw the land and a ship at 1 o'clock. At 3, got up steam and stood in towards Blanquilla. Drawing in towards the harbour we observed a schooner at anchor. On coming within signal range she hoisted the Stars and Stripes; we answered by hoisting the same. Shortly after a boat put off from her. Coming on board (without undeceiving him), we asked him about the anchorage; after receiving satisfactory replies, we hauled down the Yankee flag and hoisted the Confederate ensign. Great, indeed, was the poor Yankee's astonishment. Captain Semmes told him that as he was at anchor he should detain him, ordering the captain and mate to come on board every evening, and depart each morning to his own vessel. She proved to be the *Clara Sparks* whaler, of Province Town. At 4.30, anchored in 17 fathoms. 5.30, *Aggripina* anchored.

22nd.—At daylight, commenced coaling ship, which operation was finished by Monday at noon. Blanquilla is nearly barren, producing absolutely nothing. The inhabitants, three in number, occupied themselves in rearing a few goats, &c. A small quantity of water is obtainable, but so brackish as to be nearly unfit for domestic purposes.

25th.—Whilst on shore we observed a schooner standing in. She showed English colours, and on boarding stated that she was 4 days from Barbadoes and bound to Curacoa, and that the *San Jacinto* had left Barbadoes the day previous to her departure. The latter part of his story we credited, although believing him to be a Yankee scout. Exchanged three men with the barque.

26th, 7.15 p m.—" All hands aft to muster." Sentence of naval general court-martial read to prisoner, who had this day been tried for insubordination, and inciting part of the men to mutiny, the men being in a state of intoxication at the time, and the prisoner perfectly sober. Said offences being committed in the harbour of Port Royal, Martinque, on the evening of the 18th November. The sentence was that George Forrest, A.B., forfeit all pay, prize money. &c., due him; that all wearing apparel (except what belonged to him when previously captured) be taken from him, and that he be ignominiously dismissed the ship and service, placed in the hands of the master-at-arms, and conveyed on shore on the island of Blanquilla, with a stain of infamy upon him. A few appropiate remarks were then made by Captain Semmes, and the sentence carried out. 8. 15 p.m., got under weigh and hoisted propelor.

29thr—Considerable excitement was caused by the look-out reporting a steamer on lee bow standing towards us; made her out to be a barque-rigged side-wheel steamer. From or rather in the direction she was steering we concluded she was a French war-steamer bound to Martinque. 10.30. a.m., saw land on wea ther bow, the S.W. part of Porto Rico. Saw two vessels, one a schooner hugging the shore; the other a barque standing to the northward. Shortened sail to allow her to come up to us, hoisting U. S. colours; the the stranger hoisting English. Found her to be the *Barbadoes*.

30th, 6 10.—Sail reported on starboard bow. 8.45. another in sight, two points on starboard bow; chased the latter. 10.20., hove her to with blank cartridge; found her to be the Spanish schooner *Noveaux*. 12.45. saw two more; chased the one right ahead. 2 P.M., brought her to. Boarded and took possession of the barque *Parker Cook*, of Boston, bound to Hayti.

Engaged until 9 p.m., transferring stores, than set fire to her. Filled away and stood north-westerly. Shipped one man.

1st Dec.—2.30 a.m. hove to. Filled away in chase of a vessel on starboard beam. 7 a.m., made another astern; found both to be foreign. 9.30. p.m., made a vessel under sail and steam on port quarter. Called all hands to quarters, and loaded the battery with shell, expecting every minute to hear a shot, a broadside whizzing over or in to us. The stranger showed two signal lights. Receiving no answer, he quietly steamed past us. Conjecture was busy as to his nationality, and as to his being a vessel of war or not. 10,15, piped down and secured the battery. We now man six guns on a broadside, transporting one of the midship thirty-twos to a port-hole near the bridge. The state of efficiency the men have arrived at reflects the highest credit upon both officers and men.

2nd.—Saw the land, and several vessels.

3rd—7.45 p m., sail discovered on starboard bow; gave chase. At 9.10 fired a blank cartridge; no notice being taken of it, a shot was fired at him. This produced the desired effect. On boarding I found it to be the French barque *Feu Sacre*, of Nantes, from Port a Prince to Falmouth, we passing as the United States' steamer *Wynona*. Her captain protesting against the United States' vessels annoying him.

4th.—Light winds fine. Cruising in the windward passage, hoping to meet one of the Califorinan mail steamers, one being expected about this date.

5th.—Still crusing in the passage between Cuba and St Domingo. Saw several vessels, amongst which was a schooners showing Yankee colours. Boarded and took possession, the *Union*, of and from Baltimore to Jamaica. His cargo being English, she was ransomed, the crew of *Parker Cook* being transferred to her. Received news of Bragg's successful capture of baggage waggons, &c.; and also that seven United States' vessels of war were off the Northern ports, expecting that we were going to attack their seaports.

6th.—9 a. m., hoisted up the propeller.

7th—Several sails seen. At 2'15 p. m, a sail descried on starboard bow; in a short time made her out to be a brigantine-rigged side-wheel steamer. Steam was immediately got up, the propeller lowered, sails taken in and furled. All hands called to quarters, the battery loaded with shell and run out and every preparation made for a " mill." Everybody in the best possible spirits and eager for a fray. The celerity of the men in the preparations for battle was remarkable, giving proof of the spirit that actuated them. The steamer kept heading for us until 2 45, when we fired a black cartridge and hoisted the Confederate flag. No notice being taken of it a broadside of 6 guns were trained on her, awaiting the order to fire We recognized her as the United States mail-boat *Ariel*, of and from New York, to Aspinwall. The steamer turned and made for off. The order was then given to train and fire the pivot guns at her; a second order was given to fire at her smokestack. In the position she then was her foremast was in a line with the smokestack. Both guns were then fired, one shot of which struck the foremast about 10 feet from the deck, taking away two-thirds of it, the stick stills tanding; fortunately they did not explode at the time else the carnage amongst the passengers would have been frightful She then hove to. A boat was sent on board, and the captain brought on board us with his papers. Three boxes of specie, a 24 lb. rifled gun 125 new rifles, 16 swords, and about 1000 rounds of ammunition were quickly transferred to our vessel,—there being on board 140 officers and men (marines), going out to join the U. S. Pacific Squadron, and about 500 passengers, men, and children; several naval and military officers being also on board. The military were paroled. On boarding, the marines were found drawn up in fighting order. From the captain of the steamer I learnt that the marine officers first advised the surrender of the vessel. The Yankees said that they had not the remotest idea we should dare show ourselves in that part of the world. Received newspapers up to the 1st December. In the evening 2 officers, 2 engineers, and 10 men were sent on board as prize crew. Her captain remaining on board our vessel.

8th.—Still cruising in the same passage, on the look out for the homeward bound steamer due about this time. Prize being near us., 1 p. m. our chief engineer went on board to disable her machinery—orders also being sent to throw overboard her sails, so that in the event of our being engaged with any other vessel she could not escape. It was our intention to tow her into some port and land the passengers, then to destroy her, first replenishing our stock of coal, provisions, &c. At 7·15 p m., on account of the women and children, we determined to run for Jamaica. Accordingly the " bonnet of the steam chest and a steam valve" were sent on board the *Ariel* again, with orders to get up steam and follow us as quickly as possible. Whilst doing the above, a steamer was reported on our starboard quarter. All hands to quarter, making towards her; nearing her it was found to be a barque. On boarding, found her to be a German. Secured the battery and stood for prize, 11 p. m. Stood on course 9th. In the evening Morant Light was distant about 5 miles, 7·15 a. m. Slowed the engines, intending to run in on the morrow. 8 15 p. m., a sail hove in sight. Got ready for action. Coming up with her and boarding, we found she was a foreigner from Kingston, Jamaica bound to Europe. Understood from her that the yellow fever had broke out, so it was determined to ransom the *Ariel* and let her go. Just, however as the order was given to go ahead, the chief engineer reported that " the brackets and guides of the safety valve" were broken. The utmost caution was observed to prevent any one on board the *Ariel* knowing the disaster that had fallen upon us. Whilst the boat was despatched to bring off the engineers (who had been on board the *Ariel* to take charge of her engines) and the captain to make arrangements relative to a bond, the propeller was hoisted up and sail made upon our vessel. Shortly after she was ransomed, and the prize officers and crew returned on board. The *Ariel* when last seen was steering S.S. W. The passengers, civil and military, highly eulogized our prize-crew for their quiet, orderly, respectful conduct. From the papers taken we read some important news; foremost of which was the proposal of France and the rejection by England of the intervention question. Its rejection we supposed arose through the discord that was known to exist upon this question in the British cabinet. Then, again, the immense navy possessed by the United States caused us to feel considerable uneasiness for our seaboard cities. The fearful disadvantages under which we labour compared with the vast resources of the United States' is in itself fearfully alarming. Our only trust is in God and our strong arms—*Dieu et mon droit.* Soon after the departure of the *Ariel*, we steered to the N. and E., standing off and on the island of Jamaica, close under the land, keeping as much as possible out of the track of vessels. The whole staff of engineers had, up to about midnight of the 11th, been working night and day repairing the machinery. Great indeed was our joy on its completion. Steering to the N. and W., nothing to vary the monotony of a sea life, cruising under small sail.

15th, noon.—Hauled up towards Cape St. Antonio on the western extremety of the island of Cuba.

16th, 8 a.m —Hove to on port tack; wind E. N. E. E., quietly awaiting the arrival of anything in the shape of a homeward-bound Californian mail steamer, or in fact any little thing that might turn up in our way; until the 19th, strong gales with heavy sea from the N. E heading N. W'ly.

21st —A steamer descried on starboard bow, steering east, supposed to be a French vessel of war, making for an anchorage or rendezvous.

22nd.—Moderate breeze. On account of the many dangerous reefs it was deemed advisable to let go the kedge anchor. A breeze springing up, we let go the port anchor.

23rd.—About 10 a. m., hove up and got under weigh; moderate breeze. 2.30 p.m., sail discovered on port bow. It proved to be the *Aggripina*. 3, land descried on starboard bow, our course being S. W'ly At 5.15, came to an anchor in 10 fths., Las Arcas, rocks bearing N.N.W. Being about 100 miles W.N.W. of Campeche. 6.30, the *Aggripina* anchored near us.

24th.—Desirous of being protected from the strong northerly winds that blow here, an expedition, consisting of the cutter, gig, whaleboat, under the immediate command of Semmes, sailed to discover the best anchorage. 12.30, the boats returned, having successfully accomplished the desired object. 1.45, got under weigh, and anchored at 2.35 in 9½ fathoms, between the three islands of Las Arcas; the barque following and anchoring near us,—the propellor being kept down in case of any emergency.

25th Christmas Day.—Nothing to mark the difference between this and any other day, save the men being exempt from work; and in the evening all hands spliced the main-brace. Oh; for a good old English Christmas, with its merry associations and innocent pleasures. The three islands were of coral formation; and with the exception of a few gulls, no sign of life, either animal or vegetable, was seen. Employed coaling and caulking ship. Sunday mustered as usual.

30th 2 p.m—Finished coaling. A sail discovered on starboard bow. Made her out to be a brig beating to windward. Fresh easterly wind. Nothing unusual showed that 1862 had passed away.

1863 came in with bright, clear weather. An omen, I trust, of our future career, May this fearful war cease that peace and prosperity be seen again. Still coaling, and refitting ship generally.

Sunday, 4th January.—Expecting a gale from the S. E.; and being in a dangerous position, it was deemed advisable to make every preparasion for sea. Hands receiving coal, and supplying the barque with water.

5th January 6 30 a.m.—In anticipation of news being received of Lincoln's proclamation, a tombstone consisting of a board, about four feet in length and two in breadth, was sent on shore and placed in the most prominent position the largest island afforded. In black letters, on a white ground, was the following: " In memory of Abraham Lincoln, President of the late United States, who died of nigger on the brain, 1st January, 1863."—" 290." Upon a piece of paper, protected from the weather, was written in Spanish, the following: " Will the finder kindly favor me by forwarding this tablet to the United State's Consul at the first port he touches at." This affair originated, and was executed by the steerage officers. 10·40 a.m. got under weigh, leaving the barque at anchor. 11, made sail and hoisted propeller. Fine; E.S.E. wind. Making towards Galveston, Texas. Pretty certain of falling in with something, either a merchantman or a vessel of war.

Sunday, 11th.—Fine moderate breeze from the eastward. Read articles of war. Noon. 18 miles from Galveston. As I write this, some are discussing the probabilities of a fight before morning. 2·25 p.m., light breeze. Sail discovered by the look-out on lee bow. Shortly after three, and at last five vessels were seen, two of which were reported to be steamers. Every one delighted at the prospect of a fight, no doubt whatever existing as to their being war vessels; blockaders, we supposed. The watch below came on deck, and of their own accord commenced preparing the guns, &c., for action. Those whose watch it was on deck were employed in getting the propellor ready for lowering; others were bending a cable to a kedge, and putting it over the bow—the engineers firing up for steam. Officers looking to their side-arms &c., and discussing the size of their expected adversary or adversaries. At 2·30, shortened sail and tacked to the southward. 4 p. m., a steamer reported standing out from the fleet towards us. Backed maintop-sail and lowered propeller. 4.50., everything reported ready foraction. Chase bearing N. N. E., distant ten miles. Twilight set in about 5,45. Took in all sail. At 6.20., beat to quarters, manned the starboard battery, and loaded with five-second shell,—turned round and stood for the steamer, having previously made her out to be a two-masted side-wheel steamer, of apparently 1200 tons, though at the distance she was just before dark we could not form any correct estimate of her size, &c.

At 6.30, the strange steamer hailed and asked " What steamer is that?" We replied (in order to be certain who he was): Her Majesty's Steamer *Petrel*!" " What steamer is that?" Two or three times we asked the question until we heard. " This is the United State's steamer——not hearing the name. However, United States was sufficient. As no doubt existed as to her character, we said, at 6.35 that this was the " Confederate States' Steamer *Alabama*," accompanying the last syllable of our name with a shell fired over him. The signal being given, the other guns took up the refrain, and a tremendous volley from our whole broadside given to him, every shell striking his side, the shot striking being distinctly heard on board our vessel, and thus found that she was iron.

The enemy replied, and the action became general, A most sharp spirited firing war kept up on both sides, our fellows peppering away as though the action depended upon each individual. And so it did. Pistols and rifles were continually pouring from our quarter deck. messengers most deadly. The distance during the hottest of the fight, not being more thon 40 yards! It was a grand though fearful sight to see the guns belching forth in the darkness of the night sheets of living flame, the deadly missles striking the enemy with a force that we could *feel*. Then, when the shells struck her side, and especially the percussion ones, her whole side was lit up, and showing rents of five or six feet in length. One shot had just struck our smoke stack, wounding one man in the cheek, when the enemy eased his firing, and fired a lee gun; then a second, and a third. The order was then given to " cease firing." This was at 6,52. A tremendous cheering commenced, and it was not until everybody had cleared his throat to his own satisfaction that silence could be obtained. We then hailed her, and in reply he stated that he had surrendered, was on fire, and also that he was in a sinking condition. He then sent a boat on board, and surrendered the U. S. Gunboat *Hatteras*, 9 guns, Lieut. Commander Blake, 140 men. Boats were immediately lowered and sent to her assistance, when an alarm was given that another steamer was bearing down for us. The boats were recalled and hoisted up, when it was found to be a false alarm. The order was then given, and the boatswain and his mates piped " all hands out boats to save life." and soon the prisoners were transferred to our ship,—the officers under guard on the quarter-deck and the men in single irons. The boats were then hoisted up, the battery run in and secured, and the main brace spliced. All hands piped down; but the enemy's vessel sunk, and we steaming quietly away, by 8.30. All having been done in less than two hours. In fact, had it not been for our having the prisoners on board, we would have sworn nothing unusual had taken place, the watch below quietly sleeping in their hammocks.

The conduct of our men was truly commendable. No flurry; no noise,—all calm and determined. The coolness displayed by them could not be surpassed by any old vesterans,—our chief boatswain's mate, apparently in his glory. " Sponge"—" Load with cartridge" —" Shell, five seconds."—" Run out."—" Well, down compressors"—" Left, traverse." " Well," " ready," " fire." " That's into you." " Damn you, that kills your pig." " That stops your wind," &c. was uttered as each shot was heard to strike with a crash that nearly deafens you. The other boatswain's mate equally enjoying the affair. As he got his gun to bear upon the enemy, he would take aim, and bang-in would plug her, he exclaiming as each shot told—" That's for the scum of England." " That's a British pill for you to swallow." The New York papers having seen stated that our men were the " scum of England." All the other guns were served with equal precision. We were struck seven times. Only one man being hurt during the engagement, and he receiving only a slight flesh wound in the cheek. One shot struck under the counter, penetrating as far as a timber, then glancing off; a second struck the funnel; a third going through the side, across the birth deck and into the opposite side; another raising the deuce in the lamp room; the others lodging in the coal-bunkers. Taking a shell up and examining it, we found it filled with sand instead of powder. The enemy's fire was directed chiefly towards our stern, the shots flying pretty thick over the quarter deck, near to where our captain was standing. As they came whizzing over him, he, with his usual coolness would exclaim:—" Give it to the rascals." " Aim low, men." " Don't be all night sinking that fellow." when for all or anything we knew she might have been an iron-clad or a ram.

On Commander Blake surrendering his sword, he said that " it was with deep regret he did it," Captain Semmes smacked his lips, and invited him down in his cabin. On Blake giving his rank to Captain Semmes, he gave up his state-room for Blake's special use, the rest of the officers being accommodated according to their rank, in the ward-room and steerages—all having previously been paroled, the crew being placed on the berth deck, our men sleeping anywhere, so that the prisoners might take their places.

Of the enemy's loss we could obtain no correct accounts. A difference of 17 being in their number of killed, the *Hatteras* having on board men she was going to transfer to other ships. Their acknowledged loss was only two killed and seven wounded, A boat had been lowered, just before the action, to board us; as we anticipated and learnt afterwards it pulled in for the fleet and reached Galveston. From conversation with her first lient.; I learnt that as soon as we gave our name and our first broadside, the whole after division, on board her left the guns, apparently paralyzed; it was some time before they recovered themselves. The conduct of one of her officers was cowardly and disgaceful in the extreme. Some of our shells went completely through her before exploding others burst inside, and set her on fire in three places; one went through her engines, completely disabling; another exploding in her steam chest, scalding all within reach. Thus was fought, 28 miles from Glaveston, a battle, though small, yet the first yard-arm action between two steamers at sea. She was only inferior in weight of metal. Her guns being 9 in number, viz:—4 thirty-two pounders, 2 rifled thirty pounders carrying 68 lb. shot (conical), 1 rifled twenty pounder and a couple of small twelve pounders. On account of the conflicting statements made by her officers, we could never arrive at a correct estimate of her crew. Our prisoners numbered 17 officers and 101 seamen.

We further learnt that the *Hatteras* was one of seven vessels sent to recapture Glaveston,—it being (although unknown to us) in the possession of our troops. We also found that the flag ship *Brooklyn*, 22 guns and the *Oneida*, 9 guns, sailed in search of us; by their account of the course they steered they could not fail to have seen us.

13th.—Strong S.E. breeze and heavy sea. At 1.20, a sail reported right ahead. Made sail; on nearing her we hoisted Yankee colours; she replied by hoisting English. We soon recognized her to be the *Agrippina*, homeward-bound to England. Fearing she would destroy our mail beg, we hauled down hoisting our own flag, saluted, and kept on our course.

14th.—Fresh gale and head sea. 5 p.m., sail reported on port bow. 6 p.m., blew off steam, and set reefed fore and aft sails.

15th.—Gale continuing. 6 p.m., hove to, with a heavy squall, the wind chopped round to the westward. 2 p.m., made sail again.

16th.—Blowing heavily. A frightful sea running. 3 a.m., hove to. 6·30, made sail on her keeping the screw turning with 2lbs. and going on comfortably at 14 knots. Wind and sea moderating towards evening.

17th.—Strong breeze from the north. Took in all square sails, increasing steam. 2 50 p.m, two sails reported, one ahead, the other on lee-bow; both steering to the northward. At 3·30. came up with one, who on our hoisting Spanish colours, replied with English. Wind freshening.

18th.—Fresh gales. Squally, with rain, E.N.E

20th.—Landright ahead,—the westernpart of Jamaica. Prisoners overjoyed at the prospect of being released so soon. Passed two or three vessels, we showing French and Spanish colours. 5, stood towards port Royal. 5·55, hoisted French colours, and received the pilot on board. 7. Anchored in Port Royal harbour, Received an official visit from the flag-ship. 21st, our commander waited upon the Governor for permission to land prisoners, and affect the necessary repairs after our conflict. Permission was readily granted. As soon as our arrival became known, the most intense excitement prevailed. It is impossible to discribe the hospitable welcome we aeceived. Every one placing their houses at our disposal. Up to 9 p.m., visitors were constantly received, all expressing a most hearty, encouraging sympathy for our cause, and speaking hopefully of our prospects. Still the same enthusiasm prevails; visitors of each sex and every class coming on board, officers and men going on shore and receiving the most flattering attention. Hauled the brig *Reindeer*, of London, alongside, and commenced coaling, reparing damages, caulking, &c. 11 a.m., paroled prisoners and landed them ashore.

24th.—Still coaling, receiving provisions, &c. A report is circulating that two Federal cruisers are in the offing, reported to be the *San Jacinto* and the *Iroquois.*

25th (Sunday). 7.30.—The English mail steamer left for St. Thomas. Fine light northerly air. Found that on the evening previous our commander held a levee: when he made a speech that made a most favourable impression, and correcting many erroneous onse that had been circulating here. The conduct of our men was anything but what it should have been towards each other. One watch going on shore on the 21st, and not returning until the police had lent their assistance—thus causing considerable discontent amongst the rest of the men; some of them had to be put in irons. The chief petty officer in irons also, for being absent without leave. Seven hands left here. Circumstances of a painful nature compelled our commander; though reluctantly to dismiss the paymaster from the ship and service. After depriving him of his sword &c. he was sent from the vessel on shore. The alternative of remaining on board, confined to his room, until the ship reached a Confederate port was left him. Until darkness set in. we were delayed with visitors. At 9.25. p.m. got under weigh and steamed slowly out of the harbour. 9-20., discharged pilot and steamed away to the E.S.E.

26th.—Fine moderate breeze. At noon saw a vessel on port bow; at 1-30 came up with her; fired a blank cartridge and hove her to. On boarding she proved to be the barque *Golden Rule*, of and from New York, to Aspinwall, having on board, in addition to a general cargo, the spars, standing and running rigging belonging to the United States' brig of war *Bainbridge*, she having lost them in a recent gale off Aspinwall. Some of the running rigging, besides some stores, we took from her, then set to fire to her. From newepapers we learnt that the *Florida* had run out of Mobile, of the sinking during a gale of the *Monitor*, and of an unsuccessful statck by the enemy upon Vicksburg. Such a collection of good news gratified us exceedingly. Disrated the master-at-arms to seaman, by sentence of court-martial, for being absent with out have.

27th, at 1. 30 p.m—a schooner reported on port bow. 7 45 p-m., a sail discovered steering to the west ward; on boarding she proved to be Spanish. Reported having seen a fleet of seven United States vessels of war, a day or two previously, to the northward of Hayti. At 9 15. another sail seen; on her heaving to I boarded and took possession of the brigantine *Chastelein*, of Boston, from Guadaloupe to Cienfugeas, in ballast. Transferred prisoners, and set fire to the ship.

28th.—Hugging the land pretty closley 6 p.m., anchored of the city of St. Domingo. A Yankee brigantine at anchor. Paroled and sent all prisoners on shore. At 8 p.m., prisoners returned, stating that after dark people were not allowed to land. By this time the port officials came off, went on shore again, and returned, and said " that under the peculiar circumstances in which we were placed, our prisoners might be sent on board the Government vessel that night," undertaking to land them next morning.

29th.—Received fresh provisions on board. At 9 p.m. got under weigh, steering to the eastward. Previous to leaving we heard that a Yankee fleet was cruizing in the Mona passage; so everybody expected a brush before morning. Gunner's mate disrated to seaman, for quitting the ship without leave, pursuant to sentence of court martial.

30th.—Fine moderate easterly breeze. usual good luck; passed through the passage without seeing a single vessel. Gave chase at daylight to a schooner on our bow. Saw a large barque standing to the westward. Carpenter's mate disrated to seaman, forfeiting all pay and emoluments due to him, for insolence and insubordination. Three seamen distrated for leaving the ship without permission. all the offences having been committed at Kingston. 3 30 p.m., made all plain said and triced up propeller.

Sunday, 1st Feb—Fine; fresh breeze. Read as usual the articles of war. Saw a sail from the mast-head.

2nd.— Saw a brigantine, which on boarding I found to be the *Ida Abbott*, of sortola, from Bathurst, W. C. A., bound to New York. Passed at the U. S. *Iroquois*. In the afternoon some excitement was caused by the appearance of a long, low-masted, rakish-looking craft. She hoistee what I took to be our private signal, we answered it; she then hauled down and displayed their flag, a Hamburg one. On boarding her we found her to be 46 days from Cardiff to new York. This noon an affair occurred which, so far as it resulted in itself, was comparatively a trifle, yet might have entailed the most serious and disastrous conseqences upon us. It appears that through the carelessness of those engaged in the spirit room, some liquor was spilt on a nearly naked light, which of course ignited instantly. A timely application of blankets soon stopped it, else the fire would have soon enveloped the whole after-part of the ship. As soon as the captain was acquainted with it, he ordered all hands to be called to quarters, but ordered the retreat as soon as he heard of its being **extinguished.** The captain of the hold was placed in irons.

3rd—Fresh southerly wind. At 2 30 p. m., saw a vessel coming towards us. We hoisted the Yankee flag; the stranger did the same. Hove her too, boarded, and took possession of the schooner *Palmetto*, of and from New York, to Porto Rico, 10 days out, with lumber, provisions, &c. Took from her a considerable quantity of crackers, cheese, &c. Removed prisoners and set fire to prize.

Previous to the capture of the *Ariel* the captains of prizes were in irons on deck, but after her capture they were allowed to mess in the steerages.

4th.—Chased a brigantine, proved to be a Spaniard.

5th —Cold N. E. winds. Saw two vessels towards evening, Darkness coming on, no attempt was made to chase.

11th.—Have only seen one vessel up to ta-day p.m. Boarded the schooner *Hero*. of and from Yarmouth, N. S., to Barbadoes. Gave our name as the U. S. Str. *Daklah.*

13th.—Light S S.W. breeze. 2 p.m Sail reported standing to the S.E. To her we showed U. S. colours. She showing English ones. Continued our course without speaking her. Strong northerly winds until the morning of the 17th, when a succession of light winds until.

21st, at 7.m.—The inspiriting and welcome cry of " *sail ho*" was heard from the mast-head. All sail was made in chase. Chace bearing 1½ points on weather bow. By 10 30. two more vessels were seen. We then tacked ship and stood towards the other two. 11. 30, observed them signalising to each other; then part company, each on a separate tack. We then stood for the Ship hoisting Yankee colours. 12. 30 fired a blank cartridge; no notice being taken of it, another was fired, hoisting our own colours; still no notice was taken of it. Steam was got up, and the propeller lowered. The rifled gun's crew were called to quarters, and a shot fired over her. The gun was loaded a second and trained upon him, and its captain just going to pull the lockstring when she hove to. A boat was dispached with an officer and five men, with instructions to make all sail and follow the *Alabama*, who immediately went after the other one. Comming near her we fired a blank cartridge, which caused her at 3.30. to heave to. Boarded. and on her captain coming on board with his papers, we found her to be the barque *Olive Jane*, of Boston, 30 days from Bordeux, with a general cargo of wines, brandy, &c, &c. His crew and one passenger were sent on board our ship, and the barque set on fire. Stood for the other prize. She proved to be the ship *Golden Rule* of New Bedford, from Clinchas to Cork, laden with guano. Removed the prisoners and applied the match. Shipped 2 men 8.55. p.m. Blew off steam add hoisted the propeller.

23rd.—This morning three vessels in sight ahead. Made all sail in chase. Light northerly airs, 11. 15 There being no wind got up steam and lowezed the propeller, giving chase to a large ship right ahead. at 12 came up with her hoisting Yankee colours the chase hoisting English dipping it to us. We then hoisted the Cohfederate ensign the ship dipping to it also, the male passengers cheering and ladies waving handker chiefs On boarding she proved to be the ship *Prince of Wales*, from Melbourne to London, 80 days out. Gave her steam again and chased another, who on boarding proved to be the English barque *Charles Lambert*. from Chilli, to Swansea. Chased another, who on boarding proved to be the French barque *Gil Blas*. from Buenos Ayres to Havre. Sent on board her two men, natives of France, taken prisoners on board the *Olive Jane*. Exchanged colours with another English vessel. At 3. hoisted propeller. Made sail; at 3 30 hove to; 10 p m, made sail.

24th, 2 45 p. m.—Sail reported on weather bow. In reply she showed French colours. Chased another, who on boarding was found to be a Portuguese brig, bound to Lisbon. This day, boatswain's mate Horwood, and fireman McFadgan's term of service expired.

25th.—Fresh S. W. breeze. Two sails reported, one ahead the other abeam coming up with one, she showed Dutch colours. Made for the other fellow; coming up and boarding her, I found she was the English brig *Cedar*, from Quayaquil to London. Reduced sail to topsails and jib. At midnight a large sail was reported, running before the wind; made her out to be a four-master; called hands to quarters; got the guns ready for loading and hailed her; the answer, however, being scarcely audible; we announced our name, and ordered him to heave to. On boarding, it was found to be the steamship *Sarah Sands*, from India to England, 140 days out. Secured the battery and piped down.

26th.—Moderate W. S. W. breeze. Two vessels in sight; stood towards one. By 10, six vessels in sight. Saw four more towards evening. Boarded one who proved to be a Hamburgher. Exchanged colours with many vessels. All English and French.

27th.—Eight vessels in sight. Exchanged colours with a Protuguese brig. Saw a ship and brig exchanging signals. Coming up with the ship, we found by signal that she was the *Henry*, of St. John, N. B. In answer to our signal, we found that the ship ahead was the *Washingtion*, of New York, from Callao to Cork. Made sail in chase, fired a blank cartridge, and hoisted our own colours. No notice being taken of it, a shot was dropped within five feet of her stern. She then hove to. Boardiug, we found our information respecting her to be true, her carg proving neutral. She was ransomed, on agreeing to take our prisoners. After paroling them, they were transferred and the vessel allowed to proceed on her course. The *Henry* being a suspicious-looking craft, was boarded and found to be what they represented themselves to be. Evening, two vessels in sight. 10 30, another seen on lee bow. 11 15, hailed and ordered him to heave to. On boarding, found her to be the English ship *Glendower*, from Foo-Choo to London, with a valuable cargo of tea silks &c. Discharged and transferred the two men whose term of service had expired to the *Glendover* her captain agreeing to land them in England.

28th.—Light airs. Two vessels seen to the S. E.; signalled one, the English ship *Schomberg*, from Sourabaya to Amsterdam. Passed as the United States' Steamer *Decotah*. Signalled the other, the English barque *Three Bells*, from South Australia to London. Gave our name to her as the United States' Steamer *Iroquois*. 5 p. m., two more in sight. 7. p. m., boarded the French ship *Alphonse Legurd*, from Batavia to Nantes. During the night saw two vessels.

1st March, 6-30 p. m.—Hove to, boarded and took possession of the Yaekee ship *Berthiah Thayer*, of Rockland, from Callao to Cork. Having a neutral cargo on board, she was ransomed and allowed to proceed ou her voyage. A suspicious-looking barque, with the English flag at her peak, hove in sight. Fresh S, W. breeze, set our flying main-sail, both vessels crowding every stitch upon them. At 4.30., p.m. after a most exciting chase, we came up with her. By signal we found her to be the *William Edward*, from Bahia, to Liverpool. At first we called our vessel the United States' Steamer *Ticondiroga.*

After obtaining some slight information from her, we announced our real name. 5.30. passed an Oldenburgh brig. 8 p.m. a large barque hove in sight; after an hour's chase fired a gun, she not heaving to, ran down to him and hailed him; after repeated hailing, she hove to. On boarding, I found her to be the barque *Nile*, of London from Akyab to London 109 days out. She corroborated a statement made by a ship, some day ago, to the effect that the United States' vessel of war was in he South Atlantic. Supposed to be the *Ino* by us.

2nd.—Light winds. Daylight, sighted a large ship steering towards us. At 6 boarded and took possession of the ship *John A Parks*, of Hallowell, from New York to Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of lumber &c. Transferred her captain, his wife, and crew, also some stores, and set fire to the prize. 4 p.m., chased another. Hoisted the United States' ensign to her; she replying with, English. At 6·30, I boarded and fonnd her to be the barque *Miss Nightingale*, of Sunderland, from Colombo to London, the captain agreeing to take the captain, wife, and to boys, and land them in England. From this vessel, received information that a Yankee barque had passed them a few hours previously.

3rd.—Light westerly winds. Saw four vessels but did not chase any. Hoisted United States' colours to a brigantime, who however, did not reply. Steering to the S. E.

6th.—Light E. S. E. wind, cloudy. 10 a.m. sail discovered on weather bow. Tacked ship in chase. Boarded and found her to be a Spaniard, from Santandar Gave our name as the United States' Steamer *Dacotah.*

7th.—Light E. S. E, wind. 10 a.m., sail reported to windward, running, Hoisted United States' colours, chase showed English. Hove her to by signal. On boarding, found it to be the English brig *Alleanor*, from London to Bermuda, with government stores. Our name, the Yamkee steamer *Dacotah*. Her crew rather jocose at *our Yankee* losses.

Sunday 8th.—Mustered as usual. Strong E. wind. Exchanged colours (Yankee with an English barque, and a Norwegian barque and schooner. Very strong winds to the 14th; under reefed top-sails, &c. We were considerably startled at 11.30 by the looking-out singing out " Sail ho, close aboard us, Sir." Our helm was immediately placed aport, and we just sheered clear of a large ship, running to the northward. Ere, however, it had been done the fact had been communicated to the Captain, who ordered " all hands to quarters,"—all sail was made, and the ship wore round in chase. Beat the retreat at 12.

At 3 *a. m.* of the *15th*, came up with chase, fired a black cartridge, and ordered her to heave to. On boarding, and her captain coming on board with his papers, she was found to be the ship *Punjaub*, of Boston, with a general cargo from Calcutta to London. Her cargo being English owned, she was ransomed, taking with her the prisoners taken from the *John A Parks.*

16th.—Light N. E.; fine. 6. 30 a. m., descried a sail on the weather bow; hauled up for her. At 8, by signal, found her to be the ship *Hermione*; of Liverpool, from Mauritius to Cork. Passed as the *Dakotah.*

21st.—Until noon this day we had a succession of light moderate N. E. winds. At 11. 30 a. m., three sails in sight, steering to the southward made sail in chase; one showed Dutch colours; darkness prevented us making out the others.

22nd—Heavy rains and light winds until noon, when it cleared up. Three vessels in sight. Exchanged colours with one, an English barque.

23rd.—Heavy rains. At 10,30 a.m., hoisted Dutch colours to a large ship standing notherly. She replied with the Stars and Stripes. Of course, we invited her captain on board with his papers, by which we found that she was the ship *Morning Star*, of Boston, from Calcutta to London with a general cargo. The cargo proving neutral, she was ransomed. 1 p.m. four vessels in sight. Exchanged Yankee colours with an English barque. Bore away for a schooner. At 5, chase answered with U. S. colours. Boarded and took possession of the schooner *Kingfisher*, whaler, of New Bedford, with 20 barrels of oil, having (fortunately for them) transfered two cargoes oil to neutral vessels, for shipment home, a short time previously. Reported having left the U. S. ship of war *Ino* at Ascension a fortnight ago. Our fellows delighted at the prospect of a brush with her.

25th.—Light airs. Saw several vessels yesterday. Seven in sight to-day. At 11 A. M., boarded the English ship *Pizzarro* from Liverpool to Valparaiso, 37 days out. At 2-30 I boarded the Dutch brig *Isabella*, from Liverpool to Melbourne. A large double top-sail-yard ship being to leeward, the captain of the *Isabella* told me he thought it was the Yankee ship *Easter State*. We immediately made all sail in chase; soon three vessels, two ships, and a barque were seen. At 5, we hoisted Yankee colours; both ships hoisted the same. Boats were lowered, one under M. M, Evans, boarding and taking possession of the ship *Nora*, of Boston, from Liverpool to Calcutta, laden with salt. The other, on boarding, I found to be the ship *Charles Hill*, of Koston, from Liverpool to Monte Video, laden with salt. The barque showed Spanish colours, but suspecting she was a Yankee, we made sail in chase; prizes following. Boarding her she was found to be *bona fide* Spanish. About 35 tons of coal, besides a quantity of provisions, was taken from both ships; this occupied us until the evening of the 26, when both were set fire to. The captains of each asserting that their cargoes where English-owned; but having no papers to prove it, they of course said no more about it. 10 hands shipped.

20th.—Many vessels seen, both yesterday and to-day. 10 a. m., boarded the English barque *Chili*, from Cardiff to Coquimbo, 33 days out. We as usual passed ourselves off as Yankees. She reported that the *Alabama* had whipped a vessel twice her size, and strongly recommended us not to attempt fighting her should we meet. Made sail in chase of a vessel right ahead.

29th.—Light variable winds. In chase of three vessels right ahead. At 5.30 crossed the equator.

30th.—a.m. Showery. Boarded the English barque *Sinope*, from Cardiff to Rio Janeiro. Found that one of the vessels ahead was a Frenchman.

1st April,—a.m. Variable winds, with occasional rain. p.m., fresh N.N.W. wind. Two vessels in sight.

2nd.—Variable S. E. winds, with squalls. The same vessels still seen.

3rd.—Squally. Chased a suspicious looking ship. Called all hands to quarters. On boarding, we found her to be the French ship *Mathilde*, from Havre to Rio Janeiro. S. E. trade wind p.m.

4th.—Light S.E. wind. Seven vessels in sight. Chased one, who towards evening showed what we supposed t bee Yankee colours. 8 p.m., wind growing light, lowered a boat and sent M. M. Evans in chase. 10, chase stood down for us. Her captain coming on board with his papers, we found that she was the ship *Louisa Hatch*, of Rock-land 28 days out, from Cardiff to Point de Galle, laden with coal.

5th.—I was sent on board to take charge. [I remained on board until the 17th inst.] 6 a.m., four sails reported to be in sight. Chased one, which proved by signal to be an English barque.

6th.—At 6 a.m., made a schooner on port-bow. Hauled up and made sail in chase. 7.40, sail reported on lee-bow. 9.30, got up steam and lowered propeller, and stood for schooner. 12 p.m., came up with her: found to be a Portuguese. Chased another: fired a blank cartridge; she not heeding it, fired a shot across her bow—she then have to, and proved to be a Brazilian. Kept away for prize ship *Louisa Hatch*; 1.45, came up to her, blew off steam, hoisted propeller, made sail, and stood on course.

7th.—Made sail in chase of a vessel a-head. 5.30 p.m., reduced sail—whole sheets of water pouring down; in fact, the heaviest rain ever seen by any on board.

8th.—I came on board and received further instructions. Pressed the captain of the schooner *Kingfisher* into the service, to pilot prize into barbour. Sent him, the steward, and his wife, of the *Nora*, on board the *Louisa Hatch*. Received the mates on board.

9th.—Two vessels in sight. 9.30 p.m., land reported in sight. 9 p.m., got, up steam, lowered propeller, took in all sail, and took prize in tow, Coaling ship in boats.

10th.—Prize still in tow; coaling ship; tow-line parted twice, so knocked off coaling, and stood for the anchorage off the Island of Fernando de Noronho. Both vessels under Confederate colours. 5.45 p.m., came to an anchor in 13 fathoms. Hauled prize alongside and commenced coaling.

11th.—On account of heavy swell, cast off prize at 7.30 a.m. Coaled by the boats.

12th.—2 a.m., saw a steamer's lights. Called all hands to quarters. Finding she stood on her course, piped down. During the day saw a vessel. Coaling.

13th.—Expecting a strong breeze; took all hands on board from prize.

14th.—a.m., dispatched officer and crew to prize again. Still coaling.

15th.—This morning finished coaling. Two vessels seen standing off and on the land. Two boats from vessels observed going to the *Louisa Hatch*. 1.15 p.m., started under steam after the two vessels. 2.30 boarded, and took possession of the whaling brigantine *Kate Cory*, of West Port. At 3 p.m. came up with barque *Lafayetto*, of New Bedford, whaler; set fire to the barque. 5 p.m., took brigantine in tow and stood for the anchorage. 7 30, anchored in fourteen fathoms water: pyramid bearing S.W. ¼ W; eatern part of island E.N.N.

16th.—Paroled all prisoners, and sent them on shore. Provisioning from prizes. Sent 21 days' provisions on shore for use of prisoners—140 in all.

17th.—5.30 p.m., shih *Louisa Hatch* and brigantine *Kate Gory* slipped cables and proceeded seaward. 7 p.m., both vessels being five miles from land, were set on fire. Mr. Evans and myself returning on board by 9 p. m. Shipped four men.

Fernando de Noronha is a Brazilian penal settlement. There is an abundance of live-stock; but vegetables are rather scarce. There is good water; but owing to the surf it is at times difficult to be obtained. The anchorage is unprotected from westerly winds.

18th.—Several vessels in sight. Awaiting arrival of eur store-ship.

21st.—6 p. m, a small schooner got under weigh and proceeded to sea, her destination beiug Pernambuco, conveying as many of the crews of our prizes as she could carry.

22nd.—At 9.30 a. m., we got under weigh, steering to the eastward. 4.30 p.m., hoisted propeller stering south-westerly.

24th—Saw a vessel yesterday. 2 a.m., a vessel hove in sight, chased, hailed, and ordered him to heave to. On boarding, she proved to be the bark *Nye*, of New Bedford, whaling, having on board 500 brls. of oil. Transferred prisoners and burnt prize. 2. p.m., saw another vessel.

26th.—Fresh wind. 2.30 p.m., sail in sight, standing southerly. 4, hoisted Yankee colours to her; chase not replying, fired a blank cartridge. She then hove to. Boarded and took possession of the ship *Dorcas Prince*, of New York, from there to Shanghai, 44 days out, with coals, brerd, &c. Took from her a quantity of stores. 11.30 p.m., burnt her. The captain having his wife with him, was, as usual, accommodated in the ward-room.

29th.—Fine moderate breeze. 2. 30 p.m., gave chase to a sail on the weather bow. 5, brought her to with blank cartridge. On boarding, I found her to be the Hanoverian brigantine *Elise*, Rio Grande, 30 days out, oound to Englandd.

1st May.—Fine light winds. 5.45 a.m., made a sail on weather bow; chased. On boarding she was found to be the English brig *Hound*, from St. John's (N.B.), to Mauritius. Obtained news up to the 1st April. Saw and chased several ships during the day. All had neutral clours. Exchanged signals with the brig *Geerdina*, from Trieste to Bahia.

3rd.—Fresh breeze. Two vessels in sight: gave chase. 12 15.—Came up with her. On boarding, she proved to be the bark *Union Jack*, of and from New York to Shanghai, 35 days out, having on board as passengers a United States Consul for Cheo Foo; a gentleman and his wife. The captain having his wife, servant, and two children. A general Cargo. Gave chase to the other. At 2.45 p.m. came up with her. On boarding, I found her to be the ship *Sea Lark* of and from Boston to San Francisco, with a general cargo. Transferred prisoners and stores, and set fire to them. Both vessels report having seen a vessel burning in lat. 0·50 S., long. 32·00 W.

4th.—Boarded a French brig—Monte Video to Havre.

5th.—Saw and boarded several vessels, all English and foreign.

10th.—p.m. Two vessels in sight. Boarded one, a Norwegian, 36 hours from Bahia. No American war-vessel there when she left.

11th.—Exchanged colours with a foreign brig. Saw several vessels. 12.—Got up steam and lowered Propeller. 5 30 p m. anchored Bahia Harbour. Health officers visited us. Stated that three American war-vessel where off the coast.

12th.—The most intense excitement was created by our appearance. The United States consul officially demanded that the *Alabama* should be detained, to be delivered, up to the United States Government, to answer for the ravages committed upon their commerce. Obtained (rather reluctantly given) permission to land prisoners and get supplies. Visitors inumerable coming on board. The most unbounded hospitality and kindness shown, with every mark of sympathy, by all. Per the English mailboat, Capt. Semmes sent a message to the commander of the U. S. St. *Mohican*, to the effect, that if the *Mohican* would come where Capt. Semmes could conveniently meet her, he would have great pleasure in paying some attention to her, circumstances not permitting Capt. Semmes to go out of his course to meet anything. As the mail-boat passed, both passengers and crow cheered us.

13th.—at 3. a.m. a steamer was observed to anchor about two miless distant. At daylight saw it was a brig-rigged screw steamer; presenting unmistakeable signs of being a war vessel 8 a.m.—Great was our astonishment to see the stars and bars hoisted at her peak. Private signs were exchanged. She then got up steam and anchored near us. Soon after sent a boat on board, when it was found to be the C. S. St. *Georgia*, 5 guns, Lieut. Commander Maury. Had captured one vessel. Crowded with visitors. Bahia has a very pretty appearance from the bay; which is not altogether lost on landing. Victoria, the place where the English residents live, is a charming spot.

14th—The officials (nearly all English) connected with the railway, gave an excursion to the officers of the *Alabama* and *Georgia*. A most numerous assembly joined it. An exceedingly pleasant day was spent.

15th.—A ball in connection with the above was given. Both commanders, with a numerous staff of officers, went and enjoyed themselves. After supper was served, in reply to a toast Captain Semmes made a suitable return, which on its conclusion was most enthusiastically applauded.

17th.—Sunday. 3.30 p. m.—According to an invitration given by Captain Semmes, a party of ladies and gentlemen (chiefly English) came on board. After a minute inspection they sat down with the captain and officers on the quarter deck, and partook of a slight refreshment. 5.30 p. m.—Visitors left the ship. An official came on board with an order for us to leave in twenty-four hours ofter receipt of the message. Captain Semmes' reply was, that if he had 30 tons of coal on board by that time he would willingly comply, otherwise he would not.

19th.—Received an intimation from the authorities to the effect, that as they had strong suspicion that the bark *Caster*, of Liverpool, lying there with coal for the *Georgia*, had also a quantity of arms, &c., to be transferred to the *Alabama*, they could not permit us to coal from her. So took coal from the shore.

20th.—Considerable surprise was manifested by the desertion of the master at arms, James King, of Savannah, his antecedents proving his devotion to the Southern cause. He was a pilot of considerable standing in his native place. Another deserted.

21st.—3 a.m.—Finished coaling. Received farewell visits.- 12.—Got under weigh, and proceeded seaward; the *Geosgia* expecting to sail the following day. 3 p.m. —Showed Yankee colours to a Hamburg brig. 4.—Hoisted propeller and made sail.

22nd, a.m.—Passed a large frigate standing towards Bahia. 6 a.m.—Two vessels in sight.

23rd.—Moderate S.S.E. wind. Steering Easterly. Saw a large ship, which, on boarding, I fouhd to be the English ship *Virginia*, Liverpool, forty-two days. to Sydney. Her passengers and crew giving us three cheers as we left them.

24th.—Fresh S.E. wind. 9, 4·30 p.m.—Sail in sight. On boarding, she proved to be a Dutch bark, Amsterdam to Batavia. Told them we were the United States steamer *Sacramento.*

25th.—Strong S.S.E. wind, with a heavy sea, 10.30 a.m.—Two vessels in sight; gave chase. Another vessel seen. Hoisted United States colours to a ship; she not replying, signalled, " I want to speak you," upon which she stood towards us and hoisted Yankee colours also. On boarding, took possession—the ship *S. Gildersleeve*, of New York, Sunderland to Calcutta, laden with coal. Chased a bark, which, on boarding, I found to be the *Justina* of Baltimore, Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore, in ballast. Chased another vessel, who proved to be Dutch. The *Justina* was ransomed and allowed to procceed on her voyage, taking with her the crews of the just captured ship.

26th.—Strong breeze. Gave chase to a bark, but eventually lost sight of her, Saw a vessel, to which showed United States colours; she answered by showing, on the

27th, Dutch colours.

28th.—Fresh breeze. Saw several vessels. 6 p.m.—Fired a blank cartridge, and hove-to a large ship. On boarding I found her to be the English ship *Lady Octavia*, London, twenty-eight days to Calcutta. Obtained papers to 30th Aprail.

29th.—2 30 a.m.—Sail discovered on starboard bow; sot all sail in chase. 6 a.m.—fired a blank cartridge, and hoisted our own flag. No notice being taken of it, another was fired, and a feint made with coal. She hoisted Yankee colours and hove-to. On boarding, she was found to be the ship *Jabez Snow*, of Bucksport, Gradiff, 35 days to Calcutta. Took prisoners and provisions from prize, and set her on fire. In consequence of the gross falsehoods made by released prisoners about the treatment they weso subjected to, the captain of her was placed on deck.

2nd June.—3 20 a.m.—A sail discovered on weather-bow. Mail sail; and at daylight hoisted United States colours to her 6.15.—Fired two blank cartridges, chase showing United States colours, No notice being taken of it; and 11,30 a.m. fired a shot from rifle-gun. She being about four miles distant, she then hove to. Boarded and took possession of the bark *Amazonian*, of Boston, New York to Monte Video, with a general cargo. Removed prisoners, and set fire to her.

3rd.—10 a.m.—Chased a brigantine, which, on boarding, was found to be the *Widna*, of Hanover, London to Rio Janeiro Sent ten days, provisions and all prisoners on board of her, captain being presented with a chronometer for his kindness in taking them.

4th.—9 30 a.m.—Saw a large ship with fore-top-gallant-mast gone, dead to windward. Chased until sundown. 9 35 p.m.—Saw a burning vessel bearing W.S. W.; stood towards it. 9 30.—Saw a flash, then darkness. Supposed it to be a prize captured by some Confederate vessel.

5th.—3 a.m.—Brought-to with blank cartridge a large ship, standing southerly. On boarding, she proved to be the ship *Talisman*, of and from New York, thiry two days, to Shanghai, laden with coal. Took five passengers (one a lady), the crew, stores, and two brass rifled 12-pounders. 5 p.m.—Set fire to her.

6th.—2 30 p.m.—Saw a large ship to windward. On boarding, she proved to be the (late Yankee) ship *St. Leonard*, Hull to Calcutta. Transferred a passenger and lady to her.

7th.—Chased a bark until we lost her in a rain squall.

8th.—4 a.m.—Gave chase to a brigantine that turned out to be the *Hanoverian.*

9th.—Fresh gales. Saw a ship to windward.

11th.—2 a.m.—Saw a very brilliant meteor.

13th.—6 a.m. Made a sail on lee bow, which on boarding, was found to be English.

14th.—In the evening saw two vessels.

15th.—Saw a vessel on lee bow.

16th.—Chased a, bark. Proved to be French.

17th.—Saw severel vessels, In the evening saw a suspicious-looking ship. Beat to quarters, fired two blank cartridge and a shot, upon which she hove-to. On boarding, she was found to be the ship *Queen of Beauty*, from London, 35 days, to Melbourne, with passengers.

18th.—Made a light on port bow chased, and hove her to with blank cartridge. Proved to be the Norwegian brig *Iduma*, Rio Grande to Bahia. *19th.*—4 a.m. Saw a sail, gave chase. On boarding I found her to be the Bremen bark *Brema*, Buenos Ayres, 13 days, to NewYork. Called ourselves the United States St. *Dacotha.*

20th —Two vessels in sight. Gave chase to a bark The wind being light, and darkness coming on, got up steam and, lowered propeller. At 7·50. p.m. I boarded and took possession of the bark *Conred* of Philadelphia, Buenos Ayres to New York, laden with wool. Sent ea tain and mates on board the *Alabama*. Prize hove.to [received written instructions]. Stood after the other vessel. I ost her in the darkness so stood again for prize. 11.30.—Hove-to till daylight.

21st.—Sunday. Preparing the prize for commissioning as a Confederate vessel-of-war Sent on board her provisians, coals, and the two brass guns taken from the *Talisman*, with a quantity of small arms. At 5 p.m. she fired a gun, hoisted the Confederate flag and pendent; both ships' crews manning the rigging and giving three cheers. She was then finally declared commissioned as the Confederate States, bark *Tuscaloosa*, Lieutenant Commanding Low, late junior lieutenant of the *Alabama*; Acting Master Sinclair, Executive Officer, late midshipman; Master's Mastes J. F. Niner, late seaman, and A. Marmelstein, late quartermaster. The vessels saluted each other and parted company. Went after a vessel; he looking suspicious, went to quarters. On firing a blank cartridge she hove-to. Boarding, it was found to be the English ship *Mary Kinsall*, Shields to Point de Galle. Her crew had refused to work her any longer unless the master made for a port, she leaking badly. A boy having fallen from aloft, hurt himself severely. Dr Llewellyn went on board and rendered the needful assistance. Her master agreeing to take our prisoners, was rewarded with a chronometer. Shipped 6 men from prizes.

22nd.—Saw several ships. Light winds and calms. The following promotions were made: Master A. Sinclair to be lieutenant, vice Law, promoted; Midshipman J, S- Bulloch to the master. vice Sinclair, promoted.

26th.—Seeing a suspicious looking cralt, went to quarters. Proved, however, to be a Frenchman.

27th.—Since leaving the *Tuscaloosa* we have been steering to the Cape of Good Hope; but, discovering our bread to be bad, turned back this morning.

29th.—Saw a large ship standing southly; proved to be an English bark. Chased another; found her to be, by signals, the bark *Asshur*, of London. Strong S. E. wind.

30th.—In the evening boarded the English bark *Medora.*

1st July.—Chased a sail until 9 p.m. Saw another; chased her until the

2nd, when, on boarding, she was found to be the ship *Anna F. Schmidt*, of Boston, from St. Thomas' last, to San Francisco, general cargo. Transferred prisoners and stores, and burnt prize. Seven vessels in sight; one, on boarding, I found to be the (late Yankee) ship *Thorndeer*, of Greenock, bound to Calcutta. 8 p.m.—Made a sail on lee-quarter; wore ship in chase; fired a blank cartridge, to which chase replied with another. Called all hands to quarters, lowered propeller, and stood in chase, under steam. Loaded port battery with five second shells and issued arms. Every one certain of a brush. Overhauled chase. Upon speaking, she proved to be Her Majesty's frigate *Clio*. Secured the battery and piped down. Made sail.

4th.—Made a sail on weather-quarter.

6th.—2-30 A. M.—Sail descried one point on weather bow. Gave chase. Paying no attention to two blank cartridges, fired a shot which had the desired effect. On boarding, I found her to be the ship *Express*, of Portsmouth, N. H., Valparaiso to Antwerp, laden with guano. Removed prisoners, bread, provisions, &c., and fired her. The captain's wife and servant were accommodated, as usual, in the wardroom. Proceeded again to the eastward.

17th.—Fresh westerly breeze. Noon, crossed the meridian of Greenwich.

22nd.—11 A. M.—Made a sail, chased. On boarding, I found her to be the ship *Star of Erin*, of Belfast, Calcutta to London. Transferred the captain and lady of prize ship *Express*, and the captain of *Anna F. Schmidt.*

26th.—Sunday.—Saw a suspcious looking sail. Gave chase. On boarding, I found her to be the ship *Lillian*, of St. John, cotton-laden, Bombay to Liverpool, passing as the U. S. St. *Dacotah*. Boarded a Dutchman, Batavia to Amsterdam. Chased another ship. He paying no attention to a blank cartridge, a shot was fired over her. She then showed her colours and hove-to. She proved to be the English ship *Havelock*, Bombay to Liverpool. Her captain corroborating a report made previously, to the effect, that a steamer was observed under steam, steering easterly.

27th. a.m.—Saw a schooner, signalled him to heave-to. Boarding, I found her to be the schooner *Rover*, of Cape Town, Walwich bay to Cape Town. Had exchanged signals with a bark-rigged steamer the day previous. Large ship reported at sundown, bearing south. Three vessels seen during the night. Fresh S.S.W. gale. The Lion's Rump, Cape of Good Hope, in sight.

28th.—Dassen Island on starboarn beam, distance 10 miles.

29th—Saw a schooner on port bow, I brought her master off to pilot us in. 2.40 p.m., anchored in Saldanah Bay. Splendid bay. Fresh provotions abundaut, but water scarce. A splended harbour for a capital.

3rd.—This day proved the most melancholy one since we have been out. Four officer left the ship in the dingey to go shooting Whilst in the act of drawing a gun towards himself (in the boat) it went off, at a distance of three inches from his breast, and its contents entered his breast going through the lungs, and causing instantaneous death. The deceased was third assistant engineer, S. W. Cummings. His death caused universal sorrow. 5.15 p.m.—Passed his body on deck.

4th.—2·45. P.M—Called all hands: " bury the dead." Passed the body over the side into a boat. Everything being prepared, the funeral party, accompanied by a guard, left the ship for the shore. On landing, the body, with four men, was placed in a wagon. The officers in uniform on horseback. The pall-bearers were engineers Freeman, O'Brien, and Pundt, and myself. Arrived at the grave, the first lieutenant read the service, and after three volleys had been fired over the grave, and a temporary headstone placed we returned on board.

5th.—6 A.M.—Got under weigh and stood out of the bay along the land in chase of a sail. Nearing her, it was found to be the Confederate States bark *Tuscaloosa*, Lieut. Commanding Low. I boarded, and brought him off to communicate with Captain Semmes. Took him off again and parted company.

At 1 30 p.m. stood in chase of a sail. 3 p.m.—Over hauled him; we being under English colours. She then showed U. S. colours. Fired a blank cartridge, hauled down the English and hoisted the stars and bars. Ran alongside and ordered him to heave to or we would fire into him. Showing no disposition to heave to, a musket shot was fired over him. After some delay she hove to. Sent Mr. Evans on board. Found her to be the bark *Sea Bride*, of Boston, from New York to Cape Town. We being five miles distant from land by crossbearings. 3.10.—I was sent on board as prize-master with eight men. The captain, mates, and crew sent on board from prize.

3.30.—Came to an anchor in 7 fathoms water in Table Bay. Banked fires. Lieut. Wilson sent on shore to visit Governor. Visitors coming on board in numbers. 5.15.—English mail steamer *Lady Jacelyn* anchored near us; the crew cheering us as they passed. 10.30. p.m.—H.B.M. sloop of war *Valorous* anchored near us.

6th.—The enthusiasm displayed by the inhabitants of the Cape amounts almost to a frenzy. All day crowded with visitors. Sent on shore all prisoners. Sent the cutter with instructions to the prize bark *Sea Bride*. She was observed to stand out to sea.

8 p.m.—Cloudy threatening weather; strong northerly breeze.

7th.—Strong gales. Veered out 30 fathoms of cable, and let go the othe anchor. Evening; blowing strong, with heavy sea. Contradictory rumours respecting the *Sea Bride.*

8th.—Moderate breeze from N.W. Hove up starboard anchor.

9th.—6 a.m.—Steamad out of Table Bay along the land. Saw a vessel on starboard bow. 8.35. a.m.—Made a sail right ahead. 11 a.m.—Overhauled and boarded the bark *Martha Wenzell*, of Boston, rice-laden, from Akyab to Falmouth. She being at time of capture within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland of a False Bay, was in British water, and therefore not liable to capture; consequently she was released. 2.30. p.m.—Came to an anchor in Simon's Bay, with both cables in 7 fathoms. Official visits paid and received.

11th.—Caulking, &c. Lost three hands by desertion.

14th.—The Chinese gun-boat *Kwantung* steamed out to sea. Reported having met the United States steamer *Mohican* off the Cape de Verds. 6 a.m.—The Coufederate States, bark *Tuscaloosa* got under weigh. Visitors *ad lib.* Repairing ship. Mr. Mulnier and Mr. Schroder appointed master's mates.

15th.—11 a.m.—Got up anchor and steamed out of Simon's Bay. 2.30.—Two sails reported on port bow. Boarded the English bark *Saxon*, Algoa Bay to Cape Town. 3—Blew off steam and hoisted propeller. 11 p.m. — Made a steamer on lee bow, steering S.E.

19th.—Saw two vessels to windward.

17th—Made a large ship on lee quarter. Stood in chase. 7·10.—Hove her to by signal. Proved to be the ship *Broughton Hall*, of Belfast, Bombay to Liverpool. Medical aid being required, Dr. Llewellyn was sent on board. 8·15—Boat returned, and stood on course, Three vessels in sight before dark.

18th.—Made a large sail on weather-quarter. Beat to quarters. Hove her to by signal. Proved to be the English ship *Camperdown*, Madras to London. Seven vessels in sight.

19th.—Chased and boarded the English bark *Durbar*, Natal to London.

21st.—Chased a vessel, found to be Dutch.

22nd.—Chased and boarded the English ship *Sarawak*, Bombay to Liverpool, with cotton, &c., &c. Saw another sail.

23rd.—Court-martial sentenced Chief Boatswain's Mate, Johnston, to lose all pay and prize-money due to him, be confined in irons three months, and disgraced by a discharge from the ship. In a general order, the Captain ezpressed his regret at having to confirm the above sentence, and stated further that the plea of drunkenness should not protect any offender from punishment, he beliving that intoxication was a crime in itself. The charge was resisting and drawing a knife upon his superior officer whilst in the execution of his duty.

24th.—Tacked ship in chase of a sail to windward Boarding, she proved to the Dutch bark *Minsister Van Hall*, of and to Amsterdam from Batavia, with sugar and tobacco.

27th.—5 a.m. Stood in towards the land. Sounded at 10; sandy bottom in 65 fathoms. Boarded a schooner, the *Flower of Yarrow*, of Cape Town, from Ichaboe to Cape Town.

28th.—At 1 p.m. came to an anchor in 13 fathoms, in Angra Pequina. 2 p.m.—Got under weigh and anchored in the inner harbour. Found the Confederate State bark *Tuscaloosa* and prize bark *Sea Bride* at anchor. Officers and prize crew of *Sea Bride* returned. Since our departure from Simon's Bay the condensing apparatus was found to be out of order. Compelled to take twelve casks of water from a schooner.

30th.—Strong southerly wind. Put a man on shore, at his own request, in accordance with sentence of court-martial.

31st.—Got under weigh and stood out to sea. Strong southerly wind.

2nd. Sept. 6 30 a.m.—Saw a large sail to windward. 10.—have her to by signal. On boarding, I found her to be the *Punjaub*, of and to London from Kurrachee, laden with saltpetre and cotton. 5 a m —Made a sail on weather bow.

3rd.—2·15 a.m. Saw a sail one point on weather bow. Made all sail in chase. At 3 15. hove chase to with blauk cartridge. On boarding, found her to be the *Isle. O' May*, of and to London, from Colombo, with coffee. Short allowance of water.

5th.—7·30 p.m.—A steamer passed no ou weather beam. Suppose to be the Cape mail steamer.

8th.—Strong S. E. wind. Two sails in sight. By signal found her to be an English ship from Bombay to Liverpool, United States Steamer *Dacotah.*

9th.—Moderate wind, eight vessels in sight, all English, and principally from Calcutta to London. Hove one to. Boarding, I found her to be the *Cameronian*, of Liverpool, Calcutta to London, with a general cargo.

10th—1·15.—Made a sail on weather bow, found her by signals to be an English bark, Calcutta to London. 8·30. p.m.—Sail on weather bow. At 10·35, after hailing three times, and firing a blank cartridge, chase hove to. On boarding, I found her to be the ship *Flora*, of Liverpool, from Manilla, with a general cargo.

11th—At 5 a.m., made a bark on weather bow. Made sail in chase. 6 a.m—Chase showed English colours.

Sunday, *13th.*—At 6 17 a. m, saw high land right ahead. Found it to be Table Mountain. Cruising, land still in sight, until the .

16th.—At 7·15 a. m. lowered propellor. 8.— Under weigh, steaming towards Simon's Bay. At 4 p. anchored in Simon's Bay. Learnt of the visit of Confederate States steamer *Gorgia*, and also of the visit of the United States' steamer *Vanderbilt*, the latter leaving on the 11th instant.

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RETURN OF THE "ALABAMA," TO SIMON'S BAY.

(South African Advertiser, Sept. 17.)

SIMON'S TOWN, September 17.

Yesterday afternoon the inhabitants of this delightful town were gratified with another sight of the renowned Confederate cruiser *Alabama.* After the alarming rumours, which we all so implicitly believed and so industriously circulated, about the engagement which took place last Saturday, in which both *Alabama* and *Vanderbilt* were blown up or sunk—I am not sure now as to which it was—it afforded no small satisfaction to see the former again enter our quiet bay and let go her anchors. Of course, our Harbour Master was beseiged with questions immediately he returned after mooring the steamer; and something like disappointment was felt and expressed when it appeared that she had not fallen in with her formidable adversary. As in duty bound, your special was not to be contented with anything short of the very best evidence, and accordingly he proceeded on board; and what he then learnt he will now proceed to state.

Captain Semmes was in his cabin—but as full details respecting it have been already supplied to your columns by a pen far more graphic than that of your "special," he will not occupy your space by saying another word about it. Captain Semmes was in his cabin, and greeted us with a heartly welcome. He was as free from affectation and as pleasant as I found him on previous occasions, and entered quite as fully into the particulars of his last cruise as he then did. It appears that since his departure, on the 15th of last month, Captain Semmes has visited one or two of the bays on the Western coast—his last point being the island of Augra Pequina. From thence he stood off and on the land, and spoke a number of vessels, none of which proved to be "the fish he wanted." Owing perhaps to the bad weather which has lately prevailed outside, the number was not equal to what might have been expected—and more singular still, none of those actually spoken sported the "stars and stripes." Six days ago the *Alabama* fell in, towards evening, with a sailing vessel, which scorned to take notice of the polite invitation of Captain Semmes, in the shape of a blank cartridge, to "heave-to." The officers ofthe *Alabama* were somewhat surprised at this; but Captain Semmes brought his ship alongside of the chase, and repeated his request by word of mouth. This was no more effectual than was the previous intimation of his wish, and it was not until he had, in a loud voice, ordered that the *Alabama's* guns should be brought to bear upon the chase, that her main-sail was put aback and the ship's course stayed. The vessel turned out to be the English barque *Flora*, from Manilla bound homewards. She corroborated the news already received of a terrible earthquake on the island; and Lieut. Fulham, who boarded her left satisfied, and she continued her course.

This was the most important event which has characterised the last cruise of the *Alabama*, and being much in want of coals she has returned to this port. When the Federal steamer *Vanderbilt* was here she took every ton of coals there was for sale, and I suppose it will now be necessary to send round supplies from Table Bay. The captain and officers of the *Alabama* were a little surprised to hear that the former vessel had paid us a visit, and Captain Semmes, with that spirit of true courage for which he has already received so much commendation, while expressing his perfect readiness to engage the Federal, does not deny but that he would be at a great disadvantage in doing so. The stay of the *Alabama* will probably extend over some four or five days, and in the meantime, should he be blockaded, his movements would depend upon circumstances. As the post is about closing, I must defer further particulars until another opportunity.

BENGAL.

WE understand that Major F. J. Nelson, of the staff corps, and Brigade Major at Benares, is removed to the Adjutant General's Department, and comes down to the Presidency to take up the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of the division, in Fort William, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel S. Richards, appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the command of the 31st Native Infantry at Barrackpore, as announced by us some days ago. Native Infantry commands will, apparently, now become popular, under the new rates of pay and allowances; and, if so, Sir Charles Wood has done wisely and well.—*Englishman Nov.* 13.

IF the Horse Guards and the Military Medical Department in England are badly off for medical officers and candidates for service in the army, the authorities in this country, or at least in this Presidency, are, if possible, much worse off; there being positively and literally not a single medical officer available in case of emergency, and many appointments taking care of themselves as best they can. Over eighty medical officers are now urgently required, and not one is forthcoming; and it is in this state of affairs that the Royal service asked, a short time ago, for a loan, or a present, of some fifty assistant-surgeons from the Indian list. They might as well have asked for fifty astronomers. The situation is really becoming serious, especially to the servants of the government residing at out-stations with their wives and families, who are left, as regards medical attendance, in a condition disgraceful to the administration, but for which those governing the Medical Department are in no way culpable or responsible, as they cannot give what they have not got.—*Id.*

IN addition to the particulars which we gave yesterday of the situation on the north-west frontier, further accounts appear to confirm the intelligence that, as the Highlanders used to say of old in troublous times, "the heathers is all on fire" along the border, that almost all the tribes are arming against us, and that the country is thoroughly up. Mountain warfare in a regular fashion, and with all the *impedimenta* and requirements which we take into the field and find indispensable, is very serious and embarrassing work indeed, especially in a country hostile throughout, and we should not be surprised to hear that General Chamberlaine had found it necessary to retrace his steps from the position in which he was last heard of. He is described as having halted at the top of the Chumla Pass, waiting for more troops, on account of the difficulty of the position; but it is stated at the same time that provisions were not obtainable, even for the Native portion of the force, except from Peshawur, slowly, irregularly, and at vast expense. Is such a position, under such cricumstances, and liable to attack from a resolute enemy on all sides, tenable? No doubt Chamberlaine is as resolute as ever; but every thing except valour and discipline preponderates in the enemy's favour, and against the British force. If Chamberlaine cannot find, or keep up, supplies for his present force, how will he be able to feed three additional British regiments, with their enormous crowd of camp-followers, in the same position? We have great confidence in the military skill and resources of General Chamberlaine, and by no means take a gloomy or despondent view of affairs; but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that he has got into a difficult position, likely to be extremely expensive without any ultimate return as regards the objects of the expedition.—*Id.*

SIND.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.—Our Jacobabad correspondent informs us that the deposed ruler of Khelat, Khudabad Khan, was escorted from Shahpore into Jacobabad by Colonel Green, on the morning of the 8th instant. He has only five hundred followers with him, the remainder having stopped with his family at Bagh, a considerable town in Cutch Gundava, on the route from Shikarpore to Dadur, close to the entrance of the Bolan Pass, and thirty seven miles south of Dadur. Major Malcolm Green has gone in that direction with the 1st Sind Horse, whether to bring in the ex-ruler's family, or for what other purpose is not stated. The Khelat troubles, we hear, have caused a large immigration of Brahooees and Beloochees into British territory.—*Sindian, Oct,* 14.

THE LYNAH COAL-FIELDS.—We understand that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere has deputed Mr. Blandford, who is now the guest of the Commissioner in Sind, to visit the coal-fields lying near Kotree at a place commonly known as the Lynah Valley. It will be recollected that these coal-mines, which were made over to the Sind Railway Company, were not worked in consequence of the unfavorable opinion entertained of the nature of the coal they supply. Sir Bartle Frere, however, is not satisfied with the result of the experiments attempted heretofore, and has therefore commissioned Mr. Blandford, a gentleman well versed in the subject he has come to investigate, to carry on operations until such tests are obtained as will settle definitively the question whether the coal is good or bad. We perceive by our Mooltan letter, which will be found elsewhere, that a coal-bed has been discovered in the vicinity of Dera Ismail Khan, on the Upper Indus. It would be a great gain for the navigation of the river if both fields, one on the Lower and the other on the Upper Indus, could supply a fit description of fuel for the steamers.—*Id.*

THE GREAT GOLD QUESTION.

(Examiner, Oct. 10.)

A FEW of our readers may possibly remember that we asserted, some ten years ago, that no depreciation of the precious metals had then taken place in consequence of the gold of California and Australia while we predicted that as none had taken place in the narrow market into which it was then poured, it was very improbable that depreciation should take place in the wider market which the future was sure to open to them. The quantity of new gold produced has not since increased; for although some fresh gold deposits have been discovered, the produce of one, at least, of the old mines, that of Victoria has materially decreased. For fifteen years the quantity of the new gold has been yearly at the rate of 20,000,000*l.*; and as the relative value of gold and silver is almost the same as before the new discoveries of the former, it is certain that in some way or other a value of silver equal to that of gold must have come into the market. The value of the precious metals (supposing this estimate to be tolerably correct) thrown into the market of the world, in addition to what already existed, will amount to the vast sum of six hundred millions sterling. As we are wholly unable to discover any rise in the price of the commodities which would imply a fall in the value of gold, we come to the conclusion that the new gold has been absorbed in the additional wealth which it has itself stimulated into existence; or, in other words, that the world is richer than it was fifteen years ago by the whole amount of the new gold and silver and of the commodities which they represent.

When the new gold was discovered, it was a general belief that its effect would be equal to that which was supposed to follow the influx of the gold and silver of America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some eminent men, even great bankers, were satisfied that in no long time the purchasing power of the sovereign would be reduced to that of ten shillings, while others believed that it would fall in the proportion which it was imagined gold had fallen after the American influx, that is, that the soveregin would be intrinsically worth no more than five shillings, the creditor be put off with 25*l.* for every 100*l.* that the debtor owed him. These extravagant notions of depreciation are no longer entertained, but a milder theory has been adopted. This was propounded at the recent meeting of the British Association by a most ingenious and able gentleman, Mr. Fawcett, the late candidate for Southwark, and he founded his theory chiefly on the calculations of a work by Mr Stanley Jevons, a gentleman brought up at the Royal Mint of Australia. The conclusion to which Mr Fawcett comes is, that gold had been already depreciated to the extent of 10 per cent., and that within the next ten it will be depreciated by 15 per cent. more, making a total depreciation in a quarter of a century, dating from the new gold discoveries, of 25 per cent. The meaning of all this is, that we shall be robbed of one-fourth part of our property; but that the robbery is to be so gently and skilfully perpetrated, that we shall feel as if we were not robbed at all.

We believe in the ingenuity of Mr. Fawcett, but by no means in his logic; but let us turn to the calculations of Mr. Jevons, on which they are professedly and avowedly founded. Mr. Jevons's method of showing a depreciation is this: He compares the prices of many commodities, and seeing there has been a rise in some and a fall in others, and finding that there has been a rise in more commodities than there has been a fall, he strikes a balance, and makes this balance the rate of the depreciation of gold, which he estimates, by this strange process, at 9½ per cent. in fifteen years. Notwithstanding his own figures, however, he fancies that the real depreciation has been as much as 15 per cent., a sufficient condemnation, one would think, of his own calculation. His facts are obviously vitiated for a fair conclusion, by the simple fact that the two periods of prices compared by him are unequal, the period since the gold discoveries being of no more than three years, while that which preceded them is of double that length. Then he divides articles into groups, in which the most incongruous commodities are intermixed. Thus his twelfth group includes leather, calf-skins, Stockholm tar, spirits of turpentine, and nitrate of soda. His twenty-third group classes together Russian hemp, the produce of the *cannabis sativa*, with Manilla hemp the produce of a *banana*, and jute and *sunn*, the products of two Indian plants: the one what botanists call a *Corchorus*, and the other a *Crotollaria*. In truth, there is really little in common between these commodities, save a name arbitrarily bestowed upon them.

There has been a rise in some important commodities and a fall in others equally important on a comparison of the two periods, however palpably unfair from their flagrant inequality in length. Every case of rise or fall of price quoted by Mr. Jevons seems to us readily accounted for on the common principle of supply and demand. Thus there has been a rise in the price of tallow and hides, of meat and butter, of grain, hay, clover, and straw, more or less the produce of our own soil, of which its owners have a natural and legitimate monopoly. They have risen in proportion to our increase in wealth and population, and such a rise was inevitable. For the same reason there has been a rise in the value of land. There has been a rise in the wages of labour, which Mr Tooke, within ten years of the gold discoveries, estimated at 20 per cent. The reason in this case is obvious: the labourers had not increased in the same proportion as had the capital distributed in the payment of wages. Mr Jevons makes the increase in fibrous materials to be no less than 27 per cent, but among fibrous materials he himself makes the rise in American cotton, the chief among them, little better than nominal; while in raw silk, another fibrous material, the rise of price has been owing to a disease in the European caterpillar that produces it, and the necessity of bringing the article from the distant countries of China and Japan. The rise in the metals is made by Mr Jevons no more than 6 per cent, but this result is brought about by classing together metals, in which there has been a great rise, with iron, in which there has been a great fall, owing to the discovery of new veins of mineral and the introduction of improved process of manufacture, the value of the British iron being far greater than that of all the other metals put together. For copper, tin, lead, and spelter we depend on foreign countries and our colonies; but the iron is our own, and its production directly amenable to our skill and science. Mr. Jevons makes the rise in the price of wine 41 per cent., notoriously caused not by the depreciation of gold, but by the oidion. There has been a great fall in the price of all sorts of ardent spirits, of far more value than all the wines, but they are among Mr. Jevon's minor articles, to be overbalanced by his principal ones, in which there has been a rise. He makes a fall in the price of sugar to be no more than 5 per cent., but this is brought about by classing two articles of a wholly different character with it, which then has been a rise, namely, tea and coffee, which have no other relation with it than that they are to be seen together on the same table.

If a depreciation of gold had really taken place, it ought, except in such special cases as the rise in wine and raw silk, to have been equally spread over every commodity. Far from this being the case, there is a rise in some staples and a fall in other staples equally important. The rise in the price of silver by Mr Jevon's own showing, is but 2 per cent. in fifteen years, and none at all in the last nine years. Why has the rise, instead of this trifling fraction, not been 29 per cent, as in meat and butter, or 58 per cent., as it tallow and hides? If the fall in the value of the precious metals has been one-fourth of their original value as is alleged to have followed their influx in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, why do we now limit their depreciation to a poor 10 per cent., or even to Mr. Fawcett's imaginary 25 per cent., since for facility and expedition in disseminating gold and silver these fifteen are more effectual than the century which is alleged to have intervened between the opening of the mines of Potosi and the time that the depreciation was completed

Business Announcements.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.

TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

Abenian, Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland. VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complains by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

, Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Business Announcements.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(Just received)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

STAMP ENGRAVING.

HAND STAMPS of Brass for ENDORSEMENTS, ACCEPTANCES &c. engraved to order; also Seals, Door-plates, Sepoy's belts, &c. at a REDUCED MODERATE charge.
23, Apollo Street. S. D'ESPERANCE.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED, per Mail Steamer, a fresh supply of—
Turkish Sweetmeat, with Almonds, called Rahat Loncoum, first quality.
Eleme Figs, of the finest taste and best quality, fruits of this year, &c.
Sultana Raisins, without grains, of the best quality, and of this year. ROSSELET AND Co.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.
P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

				Per Cask.
Salt & Co.'s India Pale Ale in Casks of	3 doz.	Qts	at Rs.	13-8
„ „	6 „	pints	„	15
„ Porter	3½ „	—	„	14
Barclay & Perkin's London Stout	4 „	Qts.	„	16
„ „	8 „	pints	„	20
				Per Case.
Marzette & Son's Cyder	1 „	Qts.	at Rs.	9
„ „	2 „	pints	„	11
Field & Sons Sherry	1 „	Qts.	„	12
A. Motelay's Cognac	1 „	„	„	12

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1
Sherry,	do.	do.	3
Claret,	do.	do.	2
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3
Brandy,	do.	do.	1
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do. / White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old	„	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ...Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ...Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„ 34
Do. Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Medoc	„	„ 16
Do. ...Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ...Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do. ... ...Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A De Paul's ... Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still / „ Moselle { By Deinhard and Jordan }	„	„ 39
HOCK / MOSELLE ... Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE. ...Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY ...Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	
RUM ...Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM....S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country Bottled.
BASS'S BEER BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS QUARTS AND PINTS.
TENNENT'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
AITKINS FALKER'S BEER IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints,
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have mad arrangements for their constant sale. CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ......Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	18
	No. 2 ......Blue „	30
	Pts.	16
	No. 3 ......Yellow „	26
	Pts.	14
	No. 4 ......Green „	22
	Pts.	12
	Medoc ......Red „	17
	Pts.	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ......Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ......Green	28
	Pale ......Brown	26
	Pale ......Yellow	22
	Pale ......White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ......in Glass Bottles	42
	Pts.	21
	White ......Bottles	42
	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
	Pts.	24
Cherry Brandy		30
„	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, [and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs 28
Do. Do. ...... best „		„ 35
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides		„ 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined		„ 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best		„ 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron		„ 32
Do. Do. ...... Do.		„ 35
Do. Do. ...... best		„ 38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides		„ 40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best		„ 65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides.		„ 54
CLOCKS.		
American 1-day Clocks		Rs. 8
Do. 8 „ Do.		„ 15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm		„ 14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.		„ 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Box-wood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; (To screw on Flat.) *,* CUT; (To let in Flush.) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each......Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each...... „ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks......Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.					
Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2½ deep	each...Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ „	4½ „	3 „		20	0
No. 1 — 9 „	5½ „	3½ „		21	0
No. 2 — 9½ „	6 „	3¾ „		23	0
No. 3 — 10½ „	6 „	4 „		25	0
No. 4 — 12 „	7 „	5 „		28	0
No. 5 — 13 „	8 „	5½ „		32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	each...Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ „	9½ „	6½ „		28	0
No. 3 — 17½ „	10½ „	7½ „		33	0
No. 4 — 19 „	12½ „	7½ „		39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1 — 13¾ long,	9½ wide,	8¾ deep	each...Rs.	23	0
No. 3 — 16¾ „	12½ „	11 „		30	0
No. 6 — 23¾ „	16½ „	16½ „		45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3 — 16¾ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	each...Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	„ 90
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.	„ 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„ 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„ 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„ 40
Do. Do. Do second class	„ 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„ 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peteck	„ 35
Do. Do. Do second class	„ 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from ...Rs. 15 to	„ 30

Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from Rs. 30 to „ 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter ... „ 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	„ 30
Master Masons' Apron	„ 15
Do. „ Sash.	„ 15
Rose Croix Jewels.	„ 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„ 20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	„ 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	„ 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„ 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„ 14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2¼ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.
Terms—Cash.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE.

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission
Hours of business ......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ......10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,165 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ......2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ......2s. 1d. „
On Demand ......2s. 0½d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2 66 cts. „
3 Do. Do.... „ 2 63 „ „
On Demand......... „ 2-58 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ On demand
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d.
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 2s.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
*Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 30th October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON......The Bank of England.
Do. ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ......The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rup	
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland } On demand...		2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		2s.	0½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℙ cent ℙ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.
Head Office ......LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
„ 3	do.	2s.	1⅛d.	do.
„ 2	do.	2s.	1d.	do.
„ 1	do.	2s	0½d.	do.
„ On demand		2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent,
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees phyable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ...... at 2s. 1½d. „
3 Do. ...... at 2s. 1⅛d. „
2 Do. ...... at 2s. 1d. „
1 Do. ...... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ...... at 2s. 0½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	1d.	per Rupees.
4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
3	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand		2s.	0½d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ...... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.
Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.
The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.
All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours...... ......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays...... ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA. Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his ars
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jo key Club	Ess Bouquet
New down Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell Esq. ......Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ......Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq. ......London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall Esq ......Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. ......Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ......Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq. ......Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ......Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq ......Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq. ......London.
Abel Chapman, Esq. ......London.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ......London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq. ......London.
Manager and Actuary of the Company,
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles Esq.	C. Holland, Esq
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos R. Stelterfott, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—
Fire premiums upwards of ...... £ 60,000
Life premiums and interest ...... „ 29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds ...... „ 88000
The Funds of the Company exceed ...... „ 251,000

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,
AND FOR
GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed ...... £ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital ...... £ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds... £ 280,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed £1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.
Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE OF LIFE.

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	3
50	38	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	14
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have from the 1st instant been very materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.
Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.
Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th October, 1863.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, ex the *Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.
They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.
Mr. N has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, &c. &c.
Klean Frames, for Photographs.
Albums for Carte de Visites.
Violin Bows and Strings
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.
Mr N. shortly experts a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios. Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also
Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Embroideries.
Bronze Goods. such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper, Weights, Letter Clips, &c.
Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes from some of the best makers in Germany.
Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.
Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.
Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements &c.
Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.
The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.
TERMS—Cash.
Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

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